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Scenery of Ireland

ILLUSTRATED in a Series of PRINTS OF

Castles and Abbies,

DRAWN & ENGRAVED in Aquatinta by JONATHAN FISHER, K

VOLUME the FIRST

Containing Sixty Prints with a Letter Press description to each.
Price Six Guineas.

S. S. M. D. D. M.

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Henry A. Johnson

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VOLUME 1



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Wm. A. Johnson

T O T H E P U B L I C.

THE inducements that led to the publication of the Scenery of Ireland were not emolument only, but attended by a hope, that some degree of credit might be obtained from an attempt the first of the kind ever executed in this kingdom.

The First Volume, containing Sixty Copper-plates of interesting Views, being now completed, the Author's promise to the Public is fulfilled.—The Prints, when compared with the Original Scenes, will speak for themselves; and the Letter-press (by Mr. Chambers) may be pronounced superior to any Printing (anterior to this Work) published in Ireland; and the Numbers being sold at a lower price than others with Prints smaller in size, and perhaps inferior in merit, will not, it is presumed, operate unfavourably.

The Author has now to express his acknowledgments to the Patrons of this Work, whose names are published in the front of the Volume, and who, unsolicited by him, offered themselves to encourage an undertaking, accompanied by many difficulties, and attended with a very considerable expense.—And as a number of Gentlemen have expressed a wish for *Views of Killarney Lakes*, in Prints of this size, he proposes to publish a series of their most interesting Scenes (as an Appendix to add to this Volume) at the same Price for the few Numbers it may contain, being *Half-a-Guinea* for every *Six Prints*, accompanied by a Letter-press Description, &c.

It is only requested, that such Persons as intend subscribing for the Appendix, do send, or leave their Names, at the Author's, No. 39, Great Ship-street, as no deposit is required until the Work is ready for delivery.

THE PUBLIC

THE author is now to express his acknowledgments to the Patrons of this Work, whose names are published in the front of the Volume, and who, animated by him, offered themselves to encourage an undertaking, accompanied by many difficulties, and attended with a very considerable expense. And as a number of Gentlemen have expressed a wish for a few of the Plates, in Print of this first, he proposes to publish a series of four most interesting scenes (as an Appendix to add to this Volume) at the same price for the few Numbers it may contain, being half-a-crown for every 24 Plates, accompanied by a Letter-press Description, &c.

It is only requisite, that such Patrons as intend subscribing for the Appendix, do send, or forward their Names, as the Author, No. 39, Great Ship-street, as no deposit is required until the Work is ready for delivery.

The first Volume, containing 24 copper-plates of interesting Views, being now completed, the Author's acknowledgments are published in the Public's favour. The Plates, when compared with the Original Scenes, will speak for themselves; and the Letter-press (by Mr. Chambers) may be considered superior to any Printing (superior to the Work) published in Ireland; and the Number being sold at a lower price than others with Plates (smaller in size, and perhaps inferior in merit) will not, it is presumed, operate unfavourably.

INTRODUCTION.

IRELAND has received from ancient, as well as modern writers, ample testimonies of the temperature of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the security of its havens; some also have aimed at a topographical description, and have given their tribute of praise, to the many charming scenes, which its romantic lakes and varied surface present to the view; but as mere description is inadequate to form an accurate estimate of the beauties of a country, this work is proposed to illustrate them by a suite of prints, which will present a genuine idea of the face of the kingdom, in those parts of it most favoured by nature.

THE intention is to follow the course of the rivers as they happen to fall under observation, in the excursions necessary for the undertaking, and to blend with them in the different publications, other views worthy of notice, Castles, Abbeys, &c. so as to compose a variety in the progress of the work, that may make it more generally interesting.

FEW Capitals possess so many picturesque scenes in their vicinage as Dublin; mountains at pleasing distances, and of varied forms, close its horizon to the south; to the east lies its spacious bay, formed by those mountains, and by the bold promontory of Howth, on the north; from the west the river Liffey, for several miles above the City, meanders through a winding valley; where its elevated banks in highly contrasted forms, interspersed with villas and plantations, present a variety of the most rich and picturesque views.

I have therefore judged the environs of Dublin, the most proper subject to begin this work, not only in justice to their intrinsic merit, but with a view thereby the better to submit my work to the judgment of the public, as every purchaser, who frequents the Capital, will have an opportunity of comparing the copy with the original, and of deciding on the merit of the publication.

THESE views will be continued and published in numbers, consisting of Six imperial Quarto Copper-plates, with a letter-press description to each, at the price of half a Guinea the number; and at the end of the volume an engraved title-page will be given with an index.

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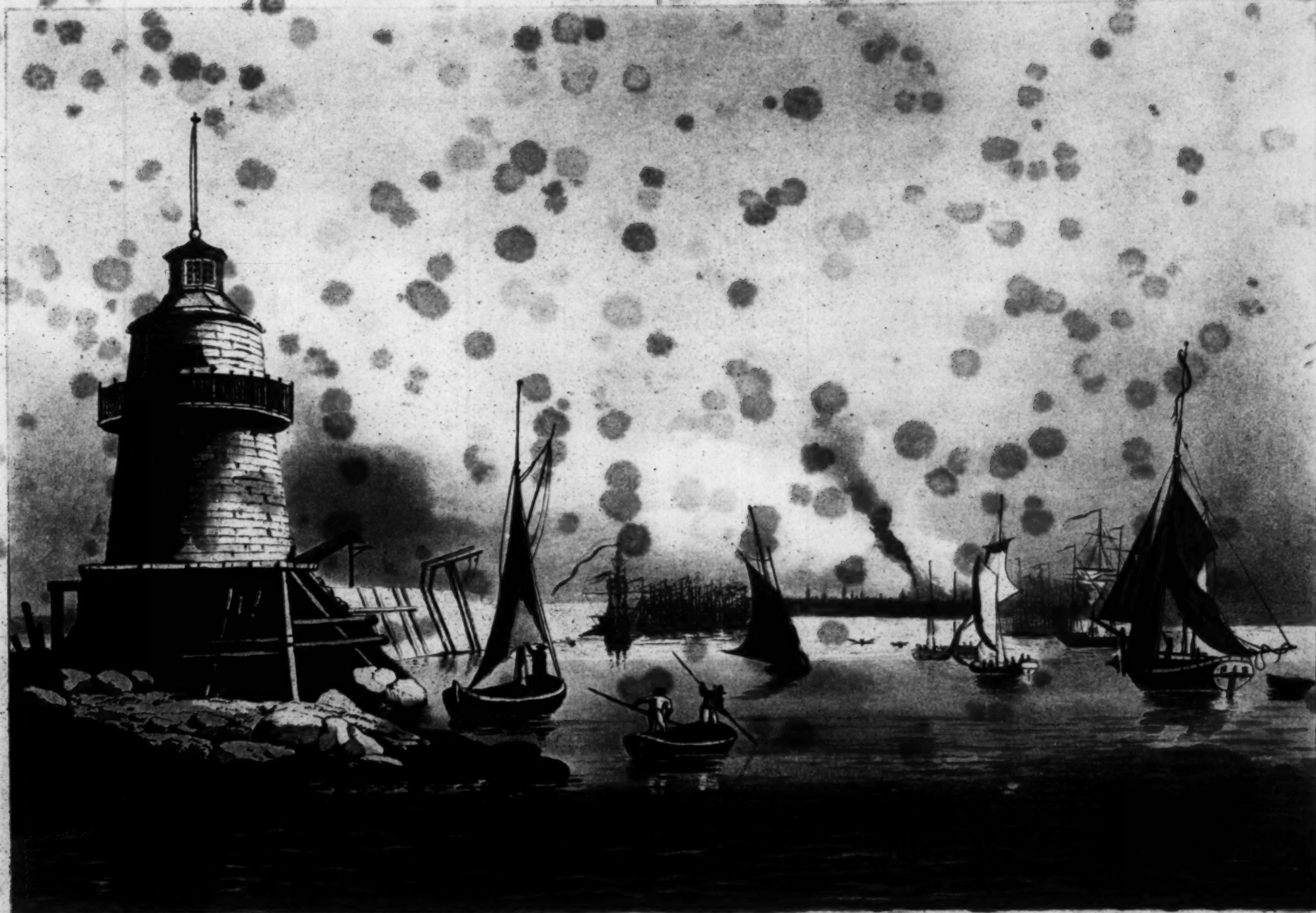
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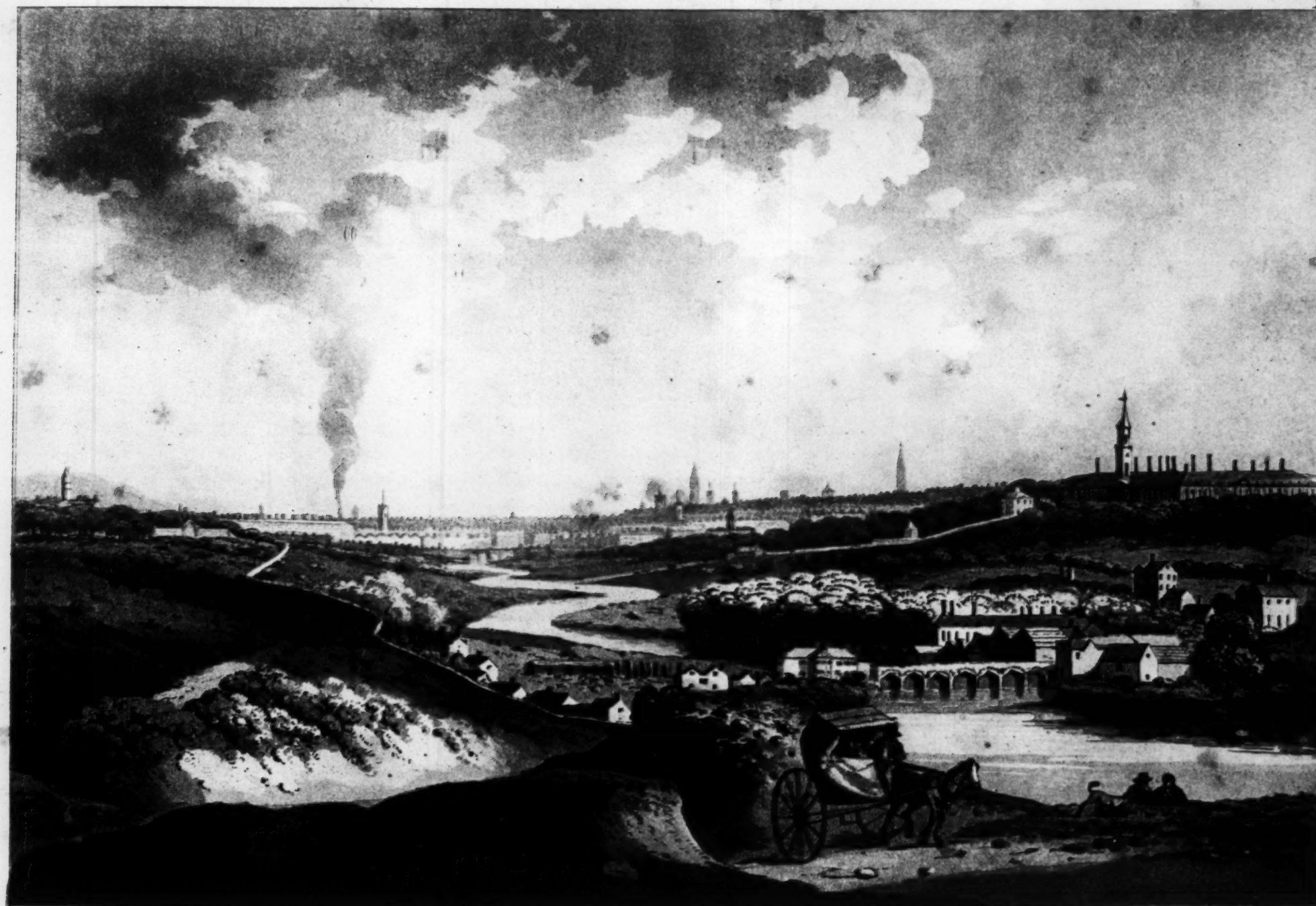
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The HARBOUR of DUBLIN from the LIGHT HOUSE to the CITY.
Published by C. Fisher, Jan. 1791.

The Harbour of Dublin, from the Light-House to the City.

THE harbour of Dublin is situated on St. George's Channel, about midway between its northern and southern points; its form is fine, and its appearance beautiful, and its borders on both sides studded with villas, and clothed by numerous plantations which rise from near the water's edge, to within a small distance of the mountains, which form the back ground—It is bounded on the north by the promontory of Howth, and on the south by the hills of Dalkey; its breadth at the entrance is estimated at three leagues, and its distance to the City in a direct line, about six miles—The Light-House is situated in the center of this charming basin, just within the bar, and is erected on the extreme end of a noble Pier, built with large blocks of hewn mountain-stone, and is seventeen thousand, seven hundred and fifty four feet in length, and in breadth thirty two feet at bottom, which slopes upwards to its platform of twenty eight feet, and preserves a level of fourteen feet in height, for the entire space at the block-house; about halfway on the range of this pier, there is now constructing a dock 900 feet in length, by 450 broad, capable of containing 50 sail of shipping, with quays on three sides 40 feet wide and a depth for warehouses of 160 feet—This great work, which was begun in 1748, will be entirely completed in three years, at an expence of 200,000*l.* and is not only an ornament to the capital in the approach from the sea, but proves of the greatest utility, to the safety of the navigation, as, besides its encreasing the depth of water, it is a protection for shipping, from the danger of the shoals, and a covering and anchorage for them, in their passage to the City.



Appearance of the CITY of DUBLIN from the MAGAZINE HILL in the PHENIX PARK.
Published by J. Fisher, Jan. 1840.

Appearance of the City of Dublin, from the Magazine-Hill in the Phoenix-Park.

ON the north side of Dublin and adjoining to it, is his Majesty's park the Phoenix, it contains about 1500 acres, is well stocked with deer, and has several elegant villas within its bounds, the most considerable of which is a beautiful summer residence for the Chief Governor of Ireland.

THE grounds on the side of the park next the river, are broken and varied by several pretty valleys; on the sides of which a winding alpine road is formed, leading from Dublin to Chapel-Izod, &c. by the Powder-Magazine, which commands the best view of the City from the west, with the course of the river above it.

ON the right of this view stands Island-Bridge, part of which has some time since fallen, and near it is now erecting another (to consist of one arch) called Sarah's Bridge, in compliment to the Countess of Westmoreland, who laid the first stone; and on the rising ground beyond this, is situated the Royal Hospital for Invalids; the left is filled with the grounds within the park, which extend from the Magazine-Hill to the Salute-Battery and Military Hospital; and the center is occupied by the City, rising gradually on both sides from the banks of the river Liffey, which divides it, and ends with the Bay, and Howth its northern boundary.



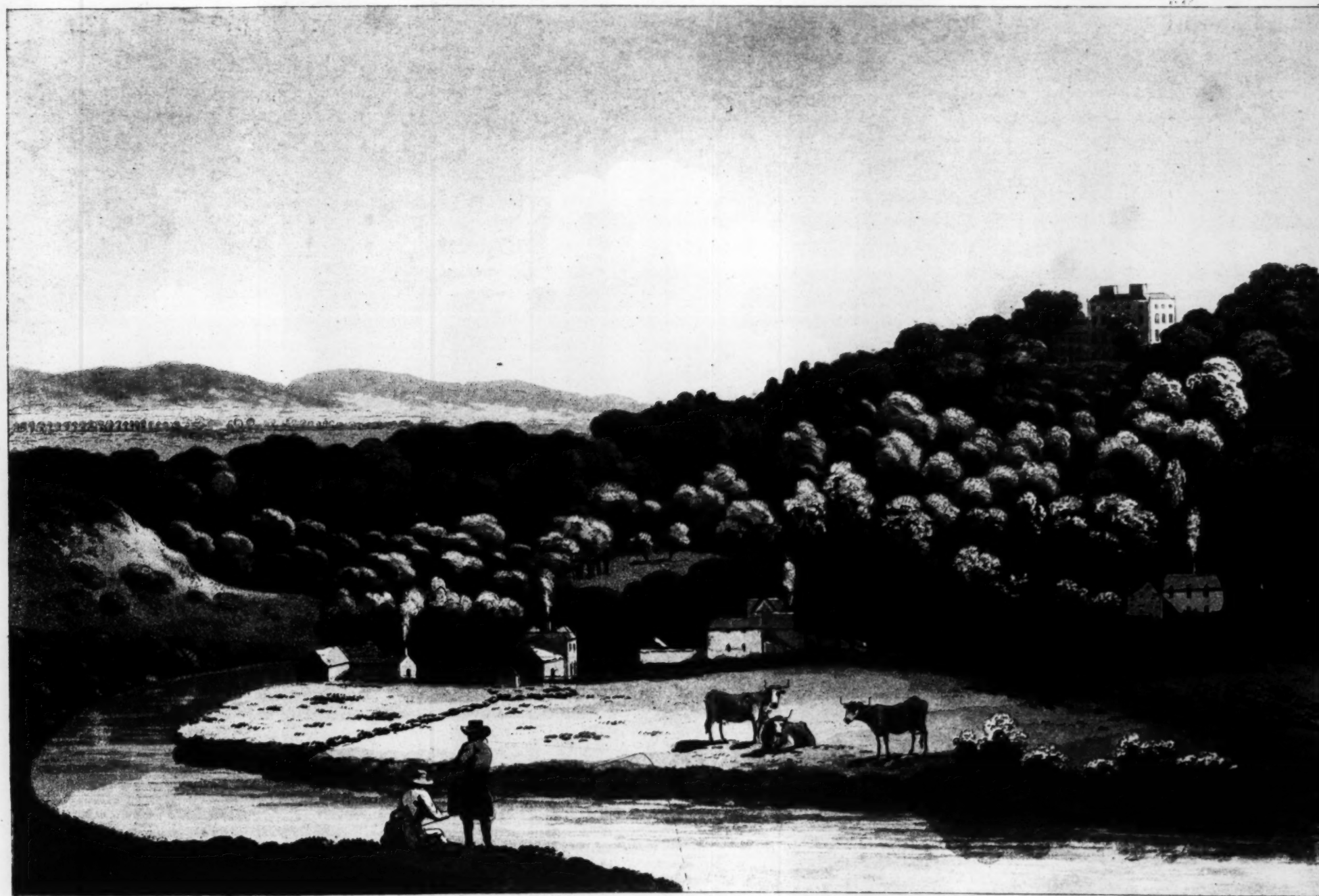
The MILLS near CHAPEL IZOD with a distant view of PALMERSTON.
Published by T. Fisher, Junr. 1797.

The Mills near Chapel-Izod, with a distant View of Palmerston.

THIS view is taken on the banks of the river Liffey, near the village of Chapel-Izod, about two miles distant from the City of Dublin, and one mile from the Magazine-Hill, in the Phoenix-park.

HERE the river is bounded on both sides, by high and steep banks, interspersed with fine trees, which form a vista that conducts the eye forward to the beautiful rising wood, on the domain of the Rt. Hon. John Hely Hutchinson secretary of state, at Palmerston, which closes the scene.

FROM the City of Dublin westward, on the banks of the river, the scenery is cheerful for several miles throughout, and in many parts superior to such as are to be seen within the same distance of most Cities in Europe, and particularly from this spot, for the extent of four or five miles forward: for, although the views mostly consist of the same kind of objects, their composition and forms so alter and vary, as to prevent the idea of sameness obtruding itself



The SECRETARY of STATES house &c. at PALMERSTON.
Published by J. Fisher, Jan 1792.

The Secretary of State's House, &c. at Palmerston.

THIS view is taken from the rising ground on the north side of the road, beyond the Park-Gate at Knockmaroone, and includes the reach of the river Liffey, from the bottom of the Secretary of State's woods, to the mills of Palmerston.

THE house is erected on a most desirable situation (three miles from Dublin) on a bold rising ground, richly wooded to the verge of the river; and commands an extensive prospect of the Country, to the right and left, with the City and bay in the distance.

ON quitting the Phoenix-Park, the eye is immediately saluted with the appearance of this scene: as you advance, it opens and forms almost an amphitheatre, rich in its parts and majestic in the entire. On contemplating, the ears are filled with noises, produced from the different machinery in the Iron-Mills, and other neighbouring works; and the river, after giving its aid to these engines of industry, takes its course round a piece of flat ground under the domain, and pursues its way forward towards Chapel-Izod.



The WOODEN BRIDGE *at* HERMITAGE *on the* RIVER LIFFEY.

Published by L. Fisher Jan. 1791.

The Wooden-Bridge at Hermitage, on the river Liffey.

THIS Bridge is situated on the north road, from Dublin to Lucan, about four miles from the City, and crosses the river in a very picturesque spot, forming a communication between the Earl of Carhampton's grounds on both sides.

It is composed of felled-trees, put together in a stile that perfectly corresponds with the objects around it.

ALTHOUGH the space between No. 4, and No. 5, afford views that would in other situations appear highly worthy of notice, yet as it is the intention of this work to give select views, many spots may be passed over, that in future may claim a place in this collection.

THE subject before us is richly wooded, and the forms with the correspondence of the parts, the addition of the placed stream, and the rustic passage over it, altogether unite in rendering the scene pleasing and delightful.

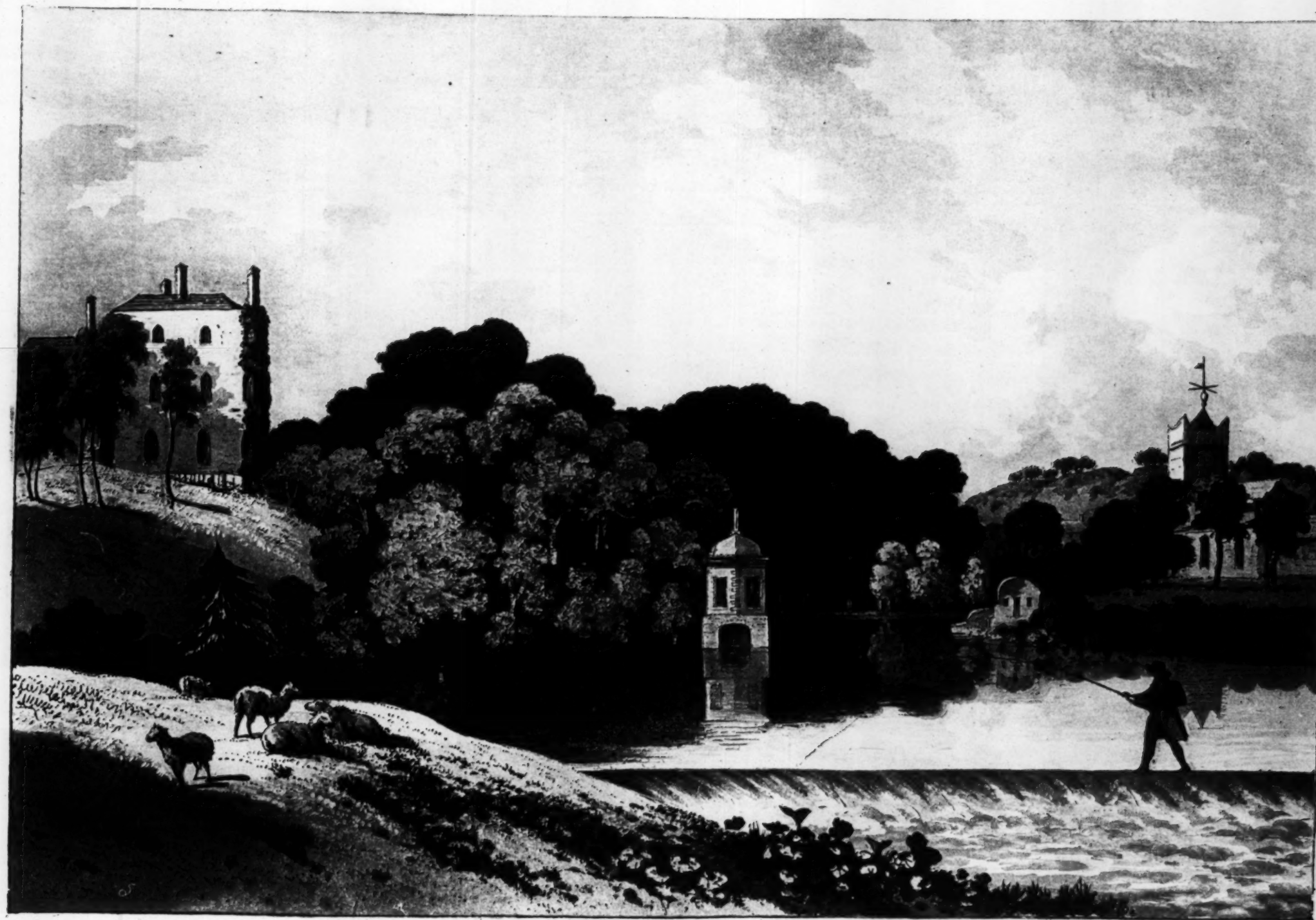


VIEW *on approaching* LUTTRELLS TOWN PARK.
Published by L. F. Fisher Jan. 1793.

View on approaching Luttrell's Town Park.

AT about the distance of one quarter of a mile from the bridge at Hermitage, this scene presents itself—It appears divided into three parts: the right is composed of the gate and lodge, at the entrance into the Earl of Carhampton's park, with some of the fine trees within its bounds; the left by part of the wooded domain of Col. Clements, with the river Liffey at its foot; and the center by the house and improvements of Mr. North, with a distant view of Lord Pery's.

THE mind of a picturesque traveller, in passing through a country, is engaged frequently in contemplating the variety and alteration of appearance the same objects assume from different situations: the shifting of a few yards to him affords a new picture, and perhaps opens an additional object to view, that adds greatly to embellish the rest—This subject is one of those that prove the truth of this observation, as there is but a short space for the observer to change his ground, being circumscribed on the right by the wall of Luttrell's town park, and on the left by the river.



LEIXLIP CASTLE *on the* RIVER LIFFEY.
Published by L. Fisher April, 1792.

Leixlip Castle on the River Liffey.

THIS Castle stands in a bold picturesque situation on the N. W. side of the river, about eight miles from Dublin. The village of Leixlip (of which little more than the church comes into the present view) adjoins the castle, and is composed of one principal street, for the most part neatly built. During the summer months it is much resorted to by the citizens of Dublin for parties of pleasure, and also by company who use the sulphurous Spa at Lucan, in its neighbourhood; and is enlivened at this time by weekly balls.

THE castle exhibits few marks of its ancient form, but now, by means of modern improvements, is become not only comfortable, but an elegant residence. It was occupied for several years by Primate Stone; afterwards by the Countess of Massereene, and is at present in the possession of General Sandford: Mr. Connolly is the proprietor of this charming place, and it joins his demesne of Castletown.

THE bank of the river for a considerable way is adorned by a full grown wood, and a well laid out shrubbery, thro' which walks are carried down to the beautiful water-fall, commonly called the Salmon-leap.



The ABBEY at CASTLE DERMOT.
Published by L. Fisher, April, 1844.

The Abbey at Castle Dermot.

CASTLE - DERMOT which is now only a village, was formerly a walled Town, with four gates ; but at present part of the walls with a round tower only remain. It is situated in the county of Kildare, 34, miles S. W. of Dublin, on the estate of his Grace the Duke of Leinster; and is surrounded for several miles by a fine open and fruitful country.

ABOUT the year 500, a Priory was founded, and an Abbey built by St. Dermot; the learned and pious Snedgus was Abbot here; and to him Cromac M'Culienan the celebrated Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster owed his education. The Danes plundered and sacked this Abbey in the year 844, and in the year 1040, it again experienced the same fate.

IN the reign of Edward I. Thomas 4th Lord Offally (father to the first Earl of Kildare) founded an Abbey here; on the estate of which his father Gerald, 3d. Lord Offally became possessed by his marriage with Emeline, daughter and heiress of the Lord Walter de Riddlesford, Baron of Bray. As this Abbey is recorded to have been shortly afterwards destroyed; it is probable that what we see at present was built by Thomas 2nd. Earl of Kildare, who was a liberal benefactor to this Abbey; and erected in it the chapel of St. Mary. It appears by its ruins, to have occupied a very considerable extent of ground; and a large window (now in tolerable preservation) shew it to have been as elegant in its architecture, as most buildings of that æra in Ireland.



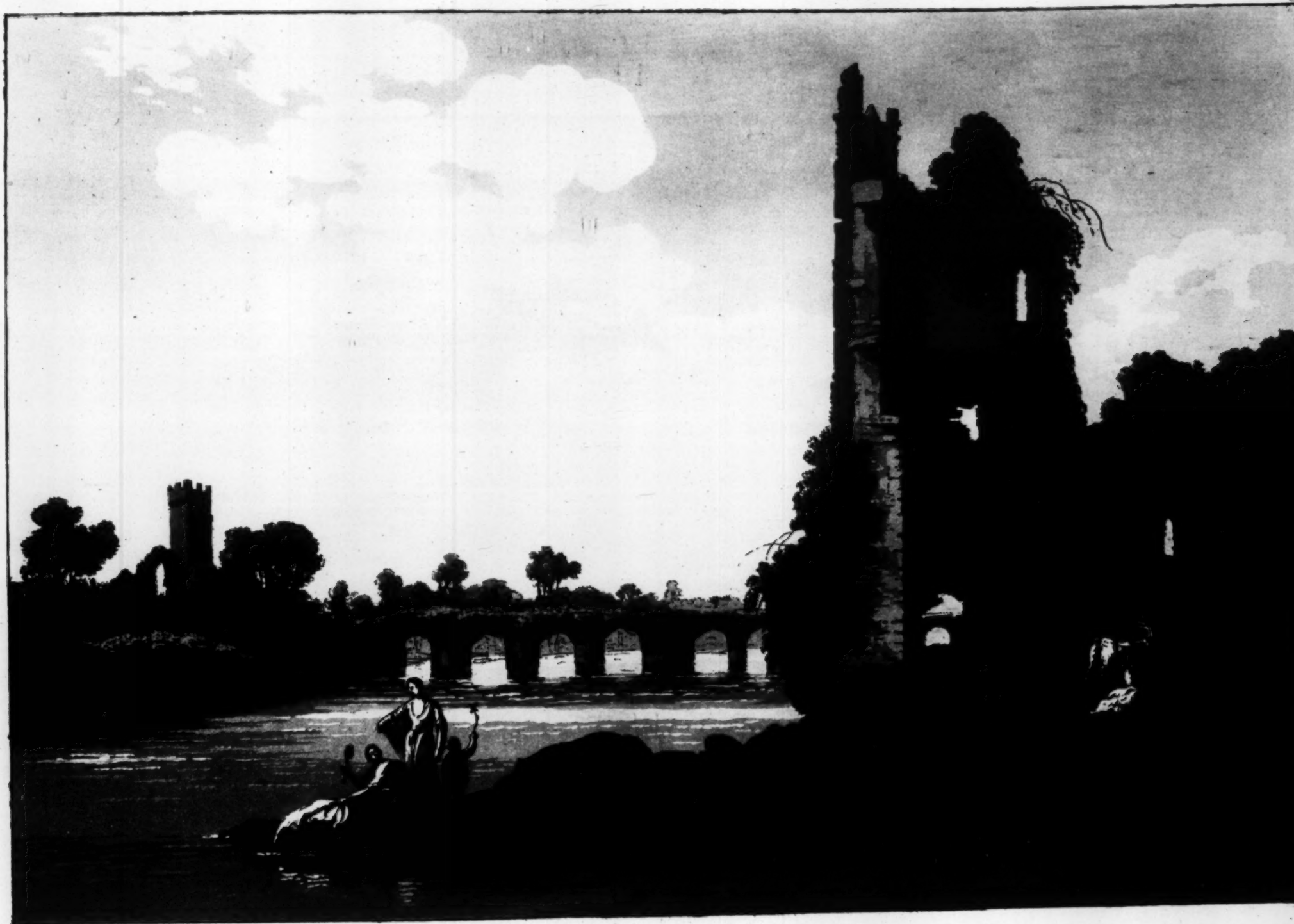
The CASTLE and LAKE at CASTLE BLAYNEY.
Published by L. Fisher April 1794.

The Castle and Lake at Castle-Blaney.

CASTLE - BLAYNEY (the residence of the Barons of that name) is in the county of Monaghan, 55 miles N. W. of Dublin: it is situated in a valley surrounded by hills, backed with mountains; and comprises within its precincts a lake of great extent, verged in some parts with wood, in others with arable and pasture grounds; and its surface pleasingly broke by several Islands well clothed with wood, forming altogether a rich and beautiful Landscape.

THE remains of the Castle are not of any great extent; consisting of a square building, with breaks at the angles; on the top of which four circular towers are built, which might have formerly served for both defence and ornament. The present residence of the family, is a small house near it, by no means adequate to the beauty of the demesne.

THE Lake is of an oblong form, intersected on one side by the picturesque wooded peninsula of Concra, which stretches into the water, for about a quarter of a mile horizontally; and then extends in the contrary direction, for the space of half a mile, to a charming retired spot, where a rural cottage is built, that commands the prospect of a secluded part of the lake, that does not appear from the Castle. The extent of this piece of water, is about two miles in length, and in breadth little more than three quarters of a mile: its principal decorations, are the black and white Islands. The black Island, which is the largest, is divided from the main land on one side by a very small channel; from which it rises covered with wood, interspersed with lawns, and forms a feature rich and beautiful. The white Island decorates the opposite shore of the lake: its surface is flat, enriched by wood; and its vicinity for the entire year the resort of an innumerable quantity of wild fowl, who rest undisturbed in their charming retirement.



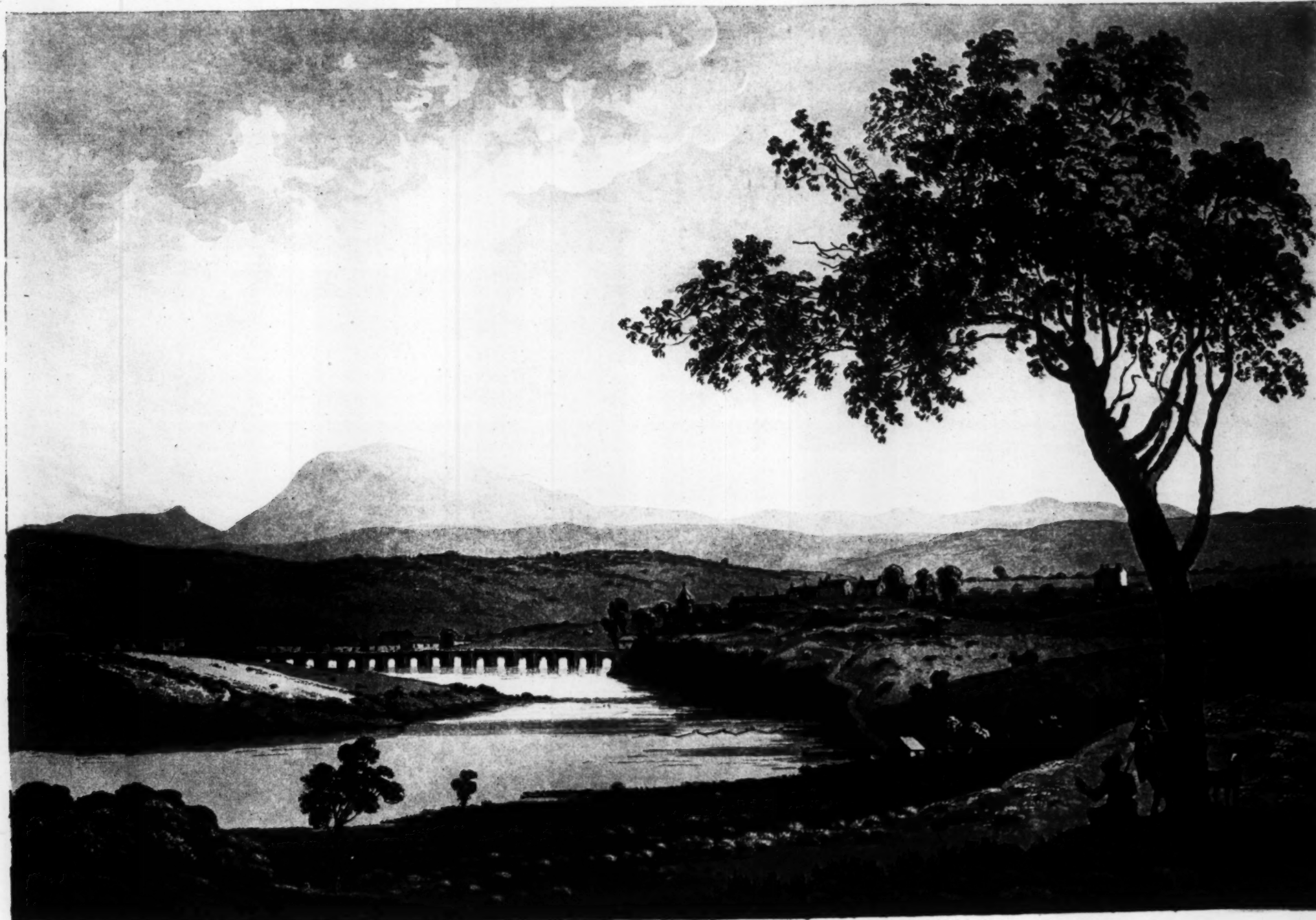
DESMOND CASTLE &c. at ADAIR.
Published &c. by L. Fisher, April 1792.

Desmond Castle, &c. at Adair.

A D A I R formerly an ancient Town, but now reduced to a village, is in the province of Munster, eight miles distant from Limerick, and one hundred and two miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the River Maige, which is navigable for large boats, and has a bridge over it.

T H E Castle (which was a fortress of the Earl of Desmond) stands on the north side of the river, and from its remains, (consisting of a tower, with walls of great extent) it appears to have been a place of strength. The relics of antiquity in Adair, prove it to have been a town of some importance; particularly the ruins of two of its Abbeys, the most considerable of which is the Augustinian Friary, founded by John Earl of Kildare, who died in 1315.

T H I S building is on the south side of the river, almost opposite to the Castle, and a great part of it remains. The steeple is supported on an arch, and the choir is large, with stalls, &c. To the north of the steeple are some beautiful cloisters, with gothic windows, escutcheoned with English and Saltire crosses, executed with simple elegance on hewn lime-stone, which retains a look so fresh, as to give it on the whole a modern yet venerable appearance; and adjoining the cloisters are several apartments, which seem to be much more ancient than the other parts of the building.



KILLALOE *on the River* SHANNON.
Published &c. by E. Fisher April 1794.

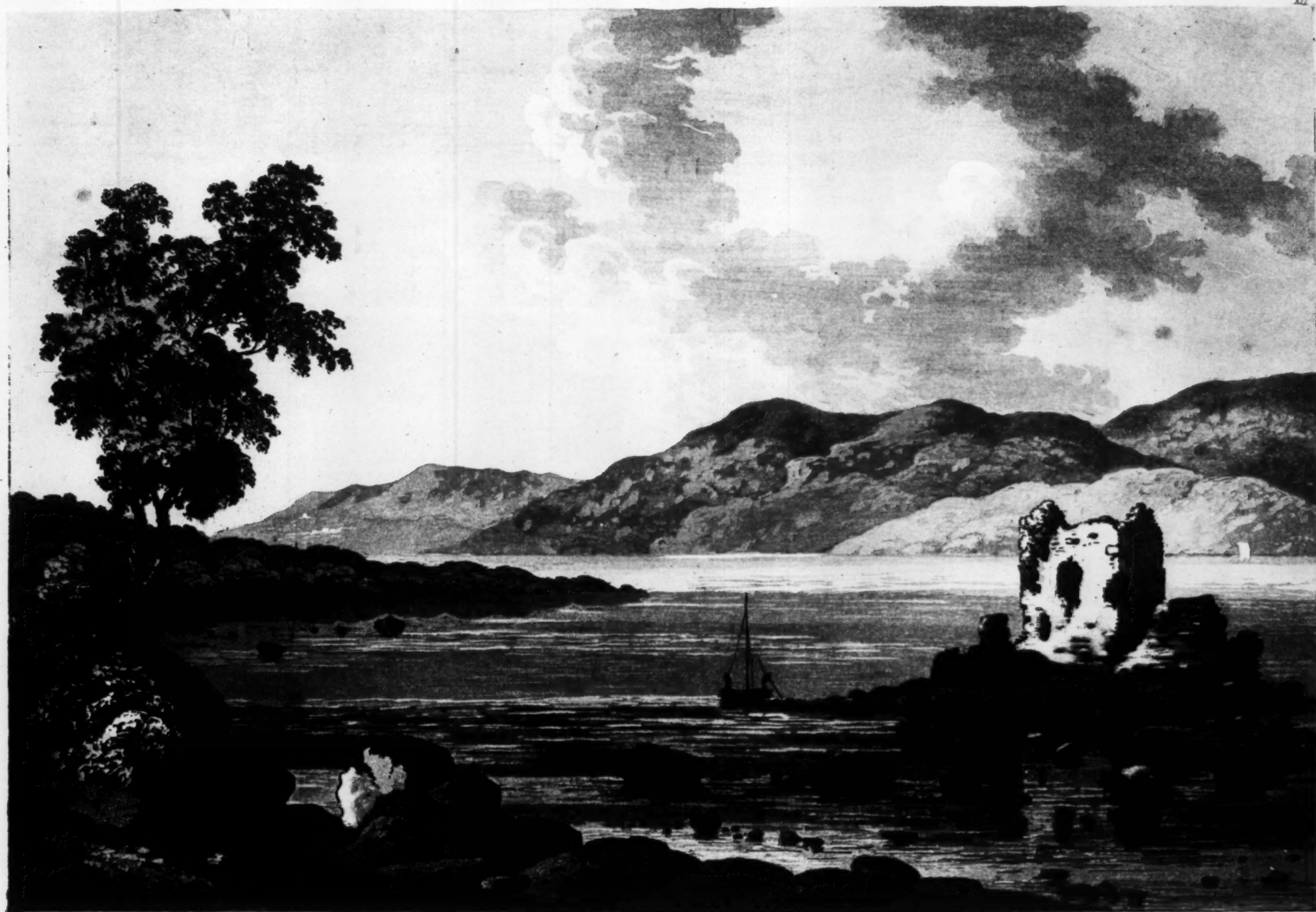
Killaloe on the river Shannon.

KILLALOE is situated in the county of Clare, 86 miles from Dublin, and is built on a rocky bank on the west side of the river Shannon; across which there is a bridge, consisting of nineteen arches. It is a Bishop's see; and has a cathedral which is a gothic edifice, with a steeple in the centre, supported by four arches; near which remain some relics of the mausoleum of Brien Boru. It appears that an Abbey was founded here so early as the beginning of the sixth century which was annually the resort of many pilgrims. Below the bridge the navigation of the river is interrupted by a ledge of rocks; and above it there is a considerable salmon and eel fishery, which gives a degree of employment to the inhabitants of the town.

CLARISFORD (the Bishop's residence) is at a small distance from Killaloe; it is a neat new built edifice, and the grounds about it improving and ornamenting, with a handsome shrubbery.

HALF a mile above the town, is situated Ballyvalley; (the seat of the Revd. Doctor Parker) it is a beautiful summer residence, highly cultivated, and commands the prospect which the print represents; also an extensive view of lough-Derg.

FROM Limerick to Killaloe, a canal is now cutting, which will render the navigation complete, as far as Carrick on Shannon.



DERRY CASTLE *on the* RIVER SHANNON.

Published by J. Fisher April, 1831.

Derry Castle on the river Shannon.

DERRY (the seat of Michael Head Esq.) lies in the county of Tipperary, on the east side of the river Shannon; and about three miles north of Killaloe. The house which was built by the present proprietor, is a handsome and convenient edifice, and in a beautiful demesne, falling in various directions to the river; and enriched with a number of well grown timber trees. It commands a most extensive prospect of the Shannon, (here from its extent called lough-Derg) with a fine back ground of mountains in the county of Galway.

THE Castle is built on a small rocky Island, about 100, yards from the main land; it is a small square building, with a few out works, all now completely in ruin; and which with its accompaniments of wood and water, forms a very beautiful scene.

THE opposite shore (which is distant about two miles) rises from the river in bold lofty mountains; a great part of which appear improved to near their summits. This ridge of mountains extend in the same direction, bordering the lough for about five miles; when the water expands itself considerably, forming the two great bays of Scarriff and Youghall.



VIEW *of the* RIVER LIFFEY *near* LUTTRELS TOWN PARK.

Published by J. Fisher Aug. 1792.

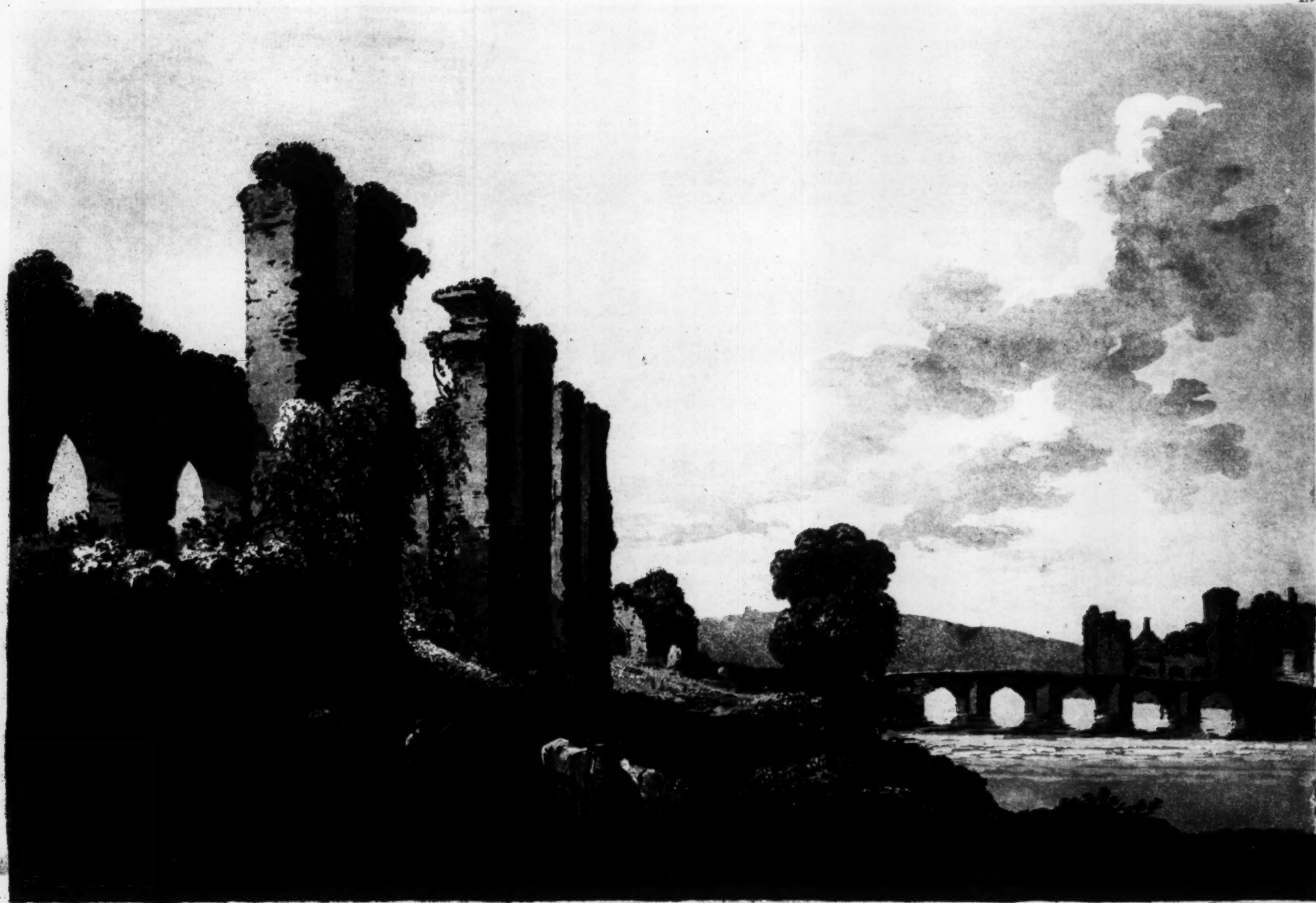
View of the River Liffey, near Luttrell's-Town Park.

IN the succession of pleasing prospects, which the whole course of the river presents, between Dublin and Leixlip, the one here delineated catches the eye, as the view opens on gaining the rising ground near the upper gate of Luttrell's-town; and is rendered more striking from the gloom which a number of venerable elms cast over the lower part of the road, through which you have passed from Dublin.

ON the right is Woodville, the elegant villa of the Rt. Hon. H. T. Clements, whose improvements occupy the bank for a considerable way, and add much to the beauty of the scene.

THE foreground is formed by the ruins of an old building, called the Devil's Mills, from a tradition of its being erected in one night, and of course, by more than mortal hands; near which an elm of very great size, raises its stately head, and claims a pre-eminence amongst its companions, which adorn the bank.

IN the center, the river winds its course through masses of wood, which almost join their shades, and in some places, conceal its passage.



REMAINS *of the* ABBEY &c. *between* TRIM and NEWTOWN.

Published by L. Pether Aug. 1795.

Remains of the Abbey, &c. between Trim and Newtown.

TRIM is in the county of Meath, twenty-three miles distant from Dublin; and pleasantly situate on the river Boyne, whose banks (near the town) are ornamented with the remains of several buildings of antiquity.

ABOUT half a mile below it, near Newtown, on the north-bank of the river, stands the ruins of the abbey. Simon de Rochfort, bishop of Meath, founded a priory here about the year 1206, for canons regular of the congregation of St. Victor; he also erected the church into a cathedral, which he dedicated to the honor of St. Peter and St. Paul; and in the 29th. year of King Henry 8th. it was granted to Robert Dillon, together with the priory or hospital of St. John the Baptist, which is situate a little below the abbey, on the south side of the Boyne.

THIS priory was built in the 13th. century for cross bearers or crouched friars; it joins the bridge of Newtown, by a square castle, from whence a regular range of building extends along the waters edge to another castle, near which stands the east window of a small chapel, of a light triple shape, and on the road side near it is a very neat turret, of an octagon form.



VIEW of the *RIVER SHANNON* from PETERFIELD.

Published by L. Fisher Aug. 1791.

View of the River Shannon, from Peterfield.

PETERFIELD, is the seat of Peter Holmes, Esq. and situate in the county of Tipperary, 75 miles from Dublin. The domain is extensive, and composed of a fine mixture of wood and lawn, varied with swelling hills and bold prominent points, which descend gradually to the banks of the river Shannon, there about four miles in breadth.

THE house is a handsome square building, and stands on the left side of a beautiful concave lawn; it commands on the north, an extensive prospect of the river, bounded by the Galway hills; and on the south, a handsome lake, bordered by rising grounds which are terminated by the Keeper, the highest of the Tipperary mountains.

THE approach is about one English mile in length, leading through woods and grounds, finely skirted with young plantations. Passing through one of the former, it opens unexpectedly on the lake, which, from its situation, has an appearance of a secluded part of the neighbouring river: this piece of water is one of the natural lakes with which this part of the country abound; it covers a large space of ground, and appears to lose itself behind a sloping wooded hill; on the opposite side of which, the Shannon pursues its course to the Atlantic Ocean.



BLARNEY CASTLE *in the County of CORK.*
Published by L. Fisher Aug. 1792.

Blarney Castle, in the County of Cork.

THIS castle is situated three miles west of Cork, and one hundred and twenty seven miles distant from Dublin; it was formerly of great strength and extent, and was the residence of the earls of Clancarty, whose ancestor Cormac Mac Carty, built it in 1449, in which family it remained until 1691, when after a formal siege it surrendered to King William's forces; by whom most of the fortifications were demolished.

It stands on a bold rock, close to a small river of the same name; and has had several spacious and handsome apartments, added to it (by the late James St. John Jefferyes, Esq. father of the present possessor,) which being united to the great tower, that remains of the old structure, form a very noble appearance.

THE gardens also are considerable, and laid out with taste; and a very handsome village erected near the castle, by the same public spirited gentleman, who established at a very considerable expence, manufactories of woollen, cotton, and stockings; where a number of poor people rescued from idleness, and its attendant poverty, spread around a scene of cheerful industry; and shew what beneficial changes may be effected, both in the manners and condition of people, when persons of fortune will reside on their estates, and stimulate by their advice and encouragement, the efforts of their tenants.



HAYESBRIDGE *in the River* AVONMORE at AVONDALE.
Published by J. Fisher Aug. 1872.

Hayes-bridge, on the River Avonmore, at Avondale.

AVONDALE, the seat of Samuel Hayes, Esq. is situate in the county of Wicklow, 30 miles south of Dublin. It consists of a valley, of about three miles in length, filled with a variety of rich and sublime objects, which rise to a considerable height on both sides of the river Avonmore, which winds through it.

THE house, which is built with taste, and finished in a light, elegant style, is seated on the brow of a beautiful sloping lawn, crowned by wood, and enriched with clumps and single trees to the verge of the water. The walks and rides through this romantic spot, produce a continued variety of prospect; and the points chosen for rustic decorations, with the judicious dressing throughout the demesne, do honor to the possessor, and render it a delightful retreat.

THE bridge crosses the river from the extremity of a wood, about two miles from the house, and the passage to it abounds with a number of picturesque scenes; it is composed of a single arch, framed in wood, and springing from stone abutments; the span is 60 feet, and the whole on an excellent geometrical construction, designed by Mr. Hayes. It communicates between the market-town of Rathdrum and the mines of Cronebawn; and from its situation, promises to be one of the most useful, as well as ornamental works, which has been executed in that county.



FENNER ROCK *on the* RIVER BOYNE.

Published by L. Fisher Aug. 1794.

Fenner Rock, on the River Boyne.

THIS rock stands on the south side of the river Boyne, 24 miles from Dublin, and in the demesne of the castle of Slane; it rises majestically to a great height, and is enriched in the recesses by ivy, which in some parts cover a considerable portion of it.

THE north side of the river is a sloping bank, covered with a beautiful old wood, which forms a fine contrast to the opposite mass of rock; and composes all together a sublime and solemn piece of scenery.

THE castle of Slane, (the residence of the Rt. Hon. William Conyngham,) is a magnificent structure, built by the Flemings, and repaired by the present owner; the demesne occupies a considerable scope of ground on both sides of the Boyne, and is dressed and planted in a very superior style. The approach from the bridge of Slane, is laid out with great taste and judgment, through a fine wooded bank, on the borders of the river, which partially enlivens the shady passages to the entrance of the lawn and castle; where it unites with the rock, wood, and distant grounds, in forming a rich and beautiful landscape.



ST. CATHARINES *on the* RIVER LIFFEY.
Published by J. Fisher Jan. 1825.

St. Catharine's, on the river Liffey.

THE situation of St. Catherine's is on the north side of the river Liffey, and its distance from the city of Dublin seven miles. The house is seated on a handsome level lawn, which is bounded in front (for its entire extent) by a fine reach of the river, which separates it from the demesne of Lucan; and is encompassed behind by a rising ground covered with forest trees, in the form of an amphitheatre.

This place has lately been purchased by the Earl of Laneshorough, who has built considerable additions to the house, and new modelled the old apartments. The drives through the wood, conduct you by easy ascents, to points of view that command rich and extensive prospects from above; and in a lower direction, to situations finely adapted for shade and study.

About the year 1200, a priory was erected here for canons of the congregation of St. Victor, of which John Warrissius was prior, but no part of this building appear at present. St. Catherine's, as a summer retreat, possesses advantages superior to many places so near the capital, being detached from the great public roads, its walks are undisturbed from noise, and free from the clouds of dust that annoy many pleasing villas near the city.



South East VIEW of ROSSCREA CASTLE & Tipperary
Engraved by J. Currier 1801

South-east view of Roscrea Castle.

ROSCREA is a neat built town in the county of Tipperary, fifty-nine miles from Dublin, and bordering on the King's-county. It belongs to the Damer family, and is at present the property of the Hon. Lionel Damer. The castle is ancient, and said to be erected by king John, in 1213. It extends from the main street of the town to the verge of the river, from the banks of which, a round tower at an angle, with part of its walls only, make their appearance; these, united with the opposite banks that are handsomely wooded, form the View accompanying this description.

Roscrea, from situation and local circumstances, is entitled to become flourishing as a manufacturing town; it is well supplied with water and fuel, and seated in the neighbourhood of plenty for the sustenance of its inhabitants. Materials for the woollen manufacture in all its branches, (exclusive of the superfine,) grow from the soil, and with moderate exertions might become a source of wealth to this part of the country.

The church in this town is also worthy of notice, it is a curious gothic building, dedicated to St. Cronan, and near it stand one of the round towers peculiar to this kingdom.



VIEW *from* KILMACANIC GLEN, CO. WICKLOW.

Published by T. Fisher, Jan. 1793.

View from Kilmacanic Glen, Co. Wicklow.

THIS Glen extends for about one mile, and is situate at the foot of the mountain called Sugar-loaf, in the county of Wicklow, thirteen miles from the city of Dublin. It is a piece of ground that produces but little herbage, being composed mostly of rocks in a variety of forms, among which grow a quantity of fern, which the inhabitants annually collect in heaps and burn for the produce of their ashes.

The view from this towards the sea, looks over a vale, richly improved and handsomely variegated with wood, and being the summer residence of several gentlemen, their decorations and planting contribute to encrease the beauty of the scene.

From this, the eye is led to the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel, bounded on the left by the hills and island of Dalkey, which from their direction form the charming basin of water called Killeeny Bay, which closes the scene.



LISLAGHTIN ABBEY C^O. KERRY.

Published by J. Fisher, Jan. 1798.

Lislaghtin Abbey, Co. Kerry.

THE remains of this Abbey are situated near the extremity of a creek of the river Shannon, which runs up from Carrigfoyle; it is one hundred and twenty miles from Dublin, and half-a-mile from the town of Ballylongford.

A Monastery was founded here in the year 1464, by O'Conchovat, (O'Connor,) prince of Kerry, for franciscan friars of the strict observance. Some writers erroneously ascribe this foundation to Lord John O'Connor, and place it in the year 1478. The friary was granted in fee to James Scolls, at the yearly crown rent of three pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence, who assigned his interest in the same to Thomas Law, but they neglecting to pay the said rent, the premises were seized by the crown, (being twelve acres of land,) and the collector of the county not being able to let the land for the yearly value, it was set up to auction and sold for forty shillings per annum.

The parish church was dedicated to St. Laghtin, an Irish saint, who died in 622. The steeple, choir and other parts of the Abbey still remain.



BALLYMURTAGH *MINE ROCK*, CO WICKLOW.

Published by J. Fisher, Jan. 1793.

Ballymurtagh Mine Rock, Co. Wicklow.

THIS Rock is situated on the south side of the river Avonmore or Avoca, about three miles below Avondale on the Arklow road, and thirty-two from Dublin. It has been for many years productive of copper ore. The work was formerly in possession of the late Mr. Whaley, and an English Company, but is now carried on with very great spirit by Turner and John Camac, and John H. Kyan, Esqrs. The number of workmen now employed have induced a necessity of building a large Town for their accommodation. On the opposite side of the river lie the celebrated mines of Cronebawn, so many years remarkable for the operation of a stream issuing from them, strongly impregnated with a vitriolic acid, which corrodes any quantity of iron laid down in its passage, and leaves in its place a most valuable copper ore, nearly in a metallic state. The company, consisting of Brabazon Noble, I. P. Scot, Esqrs. and some English gentlemen, have spared no expence since their commencement, having amongst other great works erected a handsome dwelling house and offices for their accommodation, with several ranges of houses for their workmen, and are now building a school-house of considerable extent for the advantage of miners children, and others in their neighbourhood.

The print shews on the left, the rock of Ballymurtagh, and on the right the south side of Cronebawn, extending to the house of Mr. Noble, the resident proprietor, which occupies the distance, and is built upon a most commanding situation.



VIEW in the *DARGLE* Co. of WICKLOW.
Published by J. Fisher Junr 1795.

View in the Dargle.

THE Glen called the Dargle is in the county of Wicklow, 10 miles from Dublin; it commences near Tinnyhinch, (the seat of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan,) and extends for about one mile and a half. It is formed by two hills separated by a close and deep precipice, through the bottom of which, a rapid stream forces its passage over large detached rocks in a winding direction towards Bray, where it unites with the waters of the Irish Channel.

The sides of this Glen are decorated in the most sublime and picturesque manner, with rock and wood to their summits, from whence prodigious masses overhang, and seem to threaten the spectator below with destruction. The north side of this romantic place belongs to Lord Viscount Powerscourt, and the south side to Mr. Grattan, to each of whom the public and curious are greatly indebted for the judicious improvements and passages throughout this grand piece of scenery.

The Dargle comprises within itself a number of subjects, which (although composed of the same materials) produce a variety in their appearance not easily found in so small an extent.

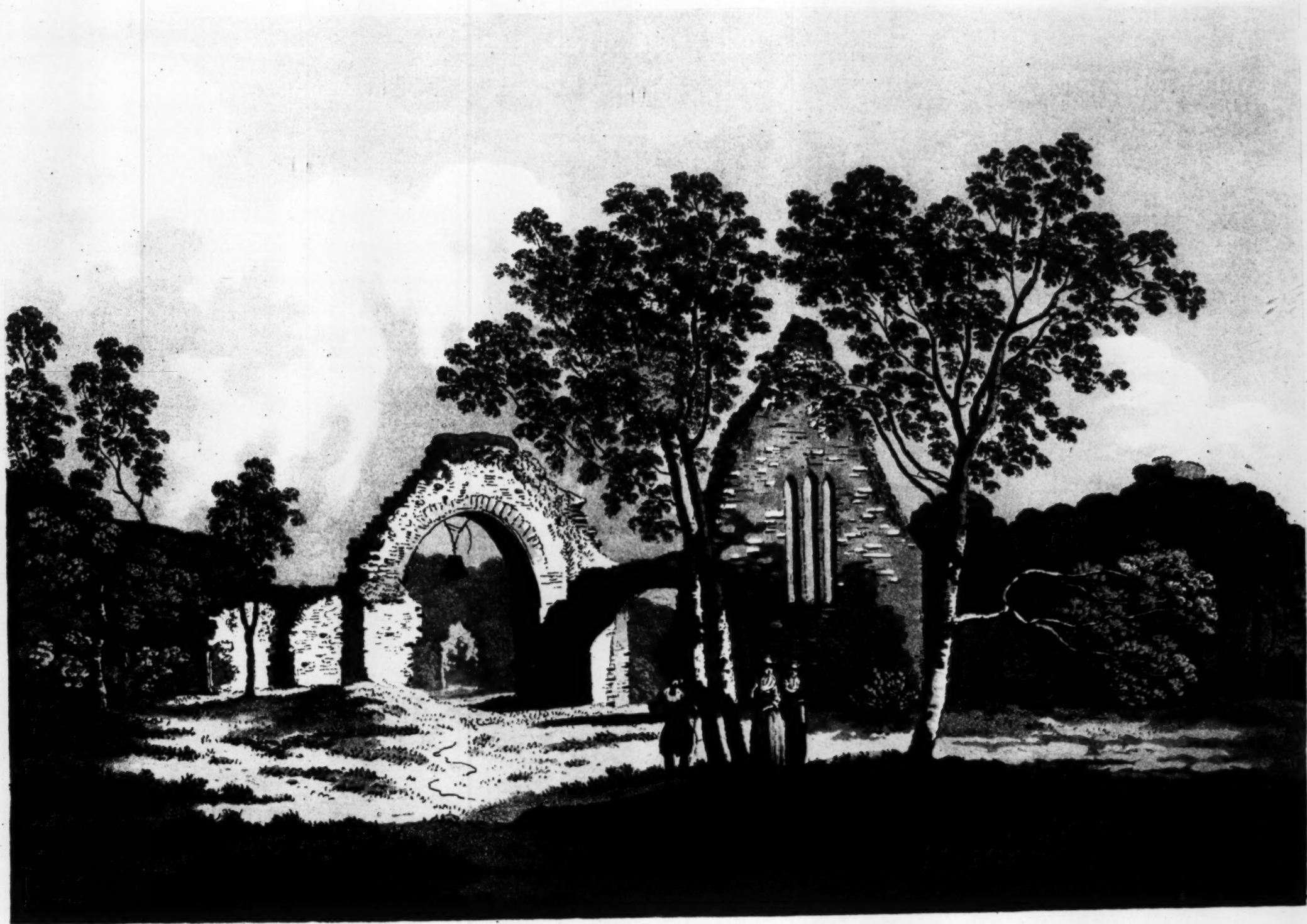


The DEMESNE of LUCAN on the River LIFFEY.
Published by J. Fisher April 1845.

The Demesne of Lucan, on the River Liffey.

LUCAN, the residence of George Vesey, Esq. is situate on the south side of the river Liffey, six miles from the city of Dublin; it joins the village of that name, from which it extends along the banks of the river for more than one mile to the bridge of Leixlip; it contains within its bounds a number of very fine trees, interspersed with sloping lawns to the verge of the water, which is varied in parts with gentle falls, and decorated richly with wood on both sides for the entire extent of the demesne.

THIS village and its vicinity, during the summer months, is filled with a number of persons who resort to the noted Spa-well, some years since discovered in Mr. Vesey's grounds, (from which it is enclosed for the use of the visitors,) and on a fine situation opposite the Well has lately been erected a considerable building, in the form of a crescent, which contains a ball-room with a proper suite of apartments for accommodating the company, exclusive of sleeping rooms for the lodgers and their servants, stabling, &c. and established on the same principle as the watering places in England.



WICKLOW ABBEY.
Published by J. Fisher April, 1799.

Wicklow Abbey.

THE remains of this Abbey are situate in the town of Wicklow, and stands in the gardens of Mrs. Eaton; which circumstance may probably preserve the remnant of its walls from being removed to form the foundations of neighbouring cottages.

It appears that a monastery was founded here for Conventual Franciscans, by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, in the reign of Henry the third; and that Dermot O'Moore was the last warden, who at the time of his surrender, (by the inquisition taken 10th May, in the fifth of Edward sixth,) was seized of nine acres of arable and one acre of meadow, annual value (besides reprises) twenty-six shillings and ten pence.

On the 28th of July, in the 17th of queen Elizabeth, a lease of said friary was granted to Henry Harrington, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of three pounds twelve shillings and nine pence.

The walls of this monastery that remain, prove the building to have been of no small extent; and the workmanship displayed in the arches and their decorations, shews that artists in masonry were not scarce in Ireland in those early ages.



GLEN MALOUR CO WICKLOW.

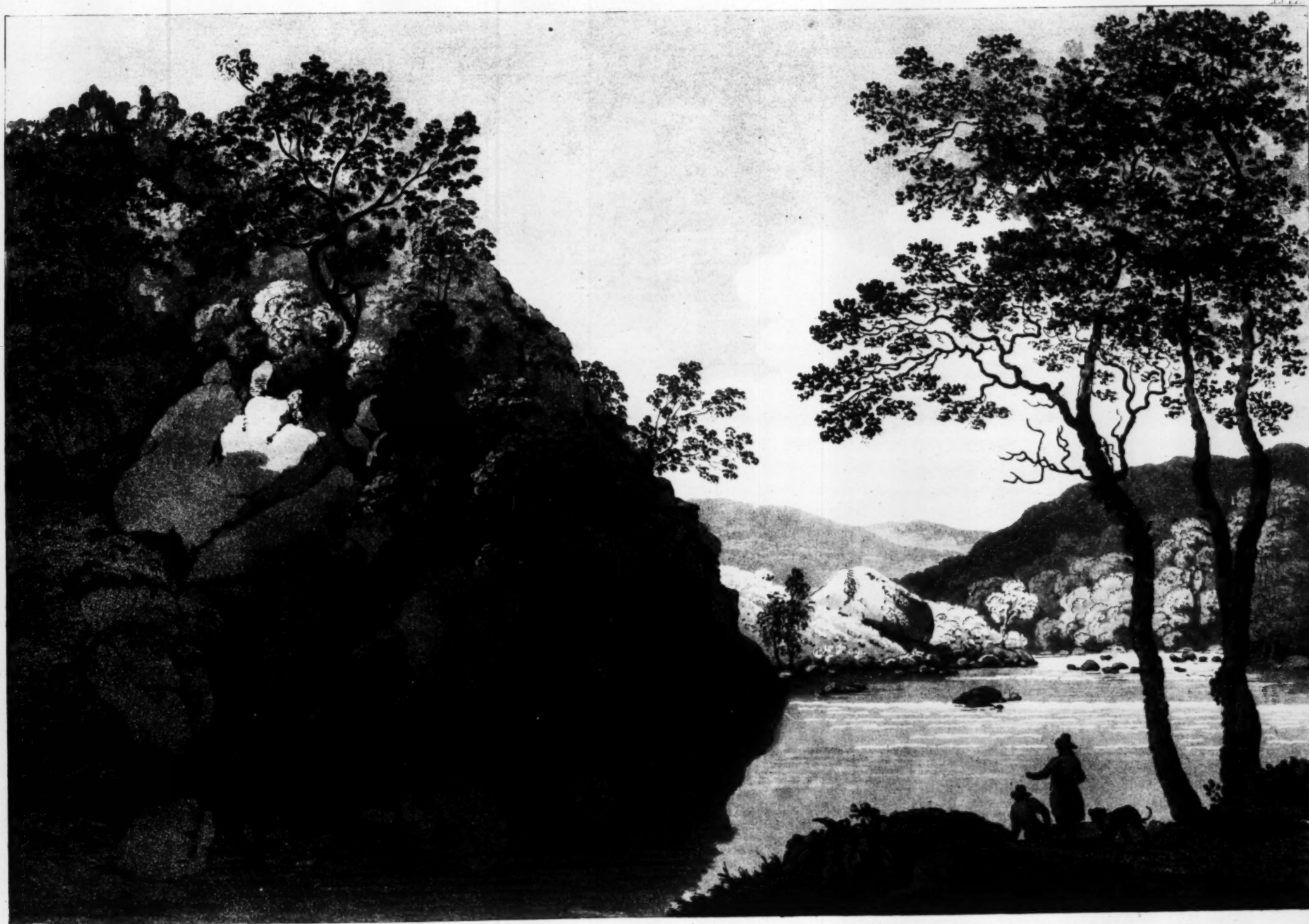
Published by J. Fisher April 1843

Glen Malour, Co. Wicklow.

THIS Glen is about 34 miles from Dublin, and six from Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow; the scenery is wild and romantic, consisting of a very narrow grassy dale about five miles in length, enclosed on all sides with ranges of steep and rugged mountains.

In this retreat the Irish Chieftain, Phelim M'Hugh O'Brin, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, placed his chief security when pressed by the English, as we may find in Spenser's state of Ireland.

The present inhabitants seem a very harmless race of herdsmen or shepherds, who pasture their cattle on the tops of the mountains in summer, and come down to the valleys when the frost and snow oblige both them and their herds to seek for shelter; the great veins of lead which have been discovered on the Earls of Meath and Moira's, Lord Malden's and Col. Hayes's estates, at the upper end of the Glen, promise soon to produce most valuable works, one now carrying on there having afforded abundance of metal during these two years with very little expence to the proprietors. There are many cataracts down the sides of the mountains, which uniting in the valley, form the river Avonbeg, which being frequently interrupted in its passage through the Glen by great masses of rock, is often thrown into beautiful cascades, which greatly enliven the scene.



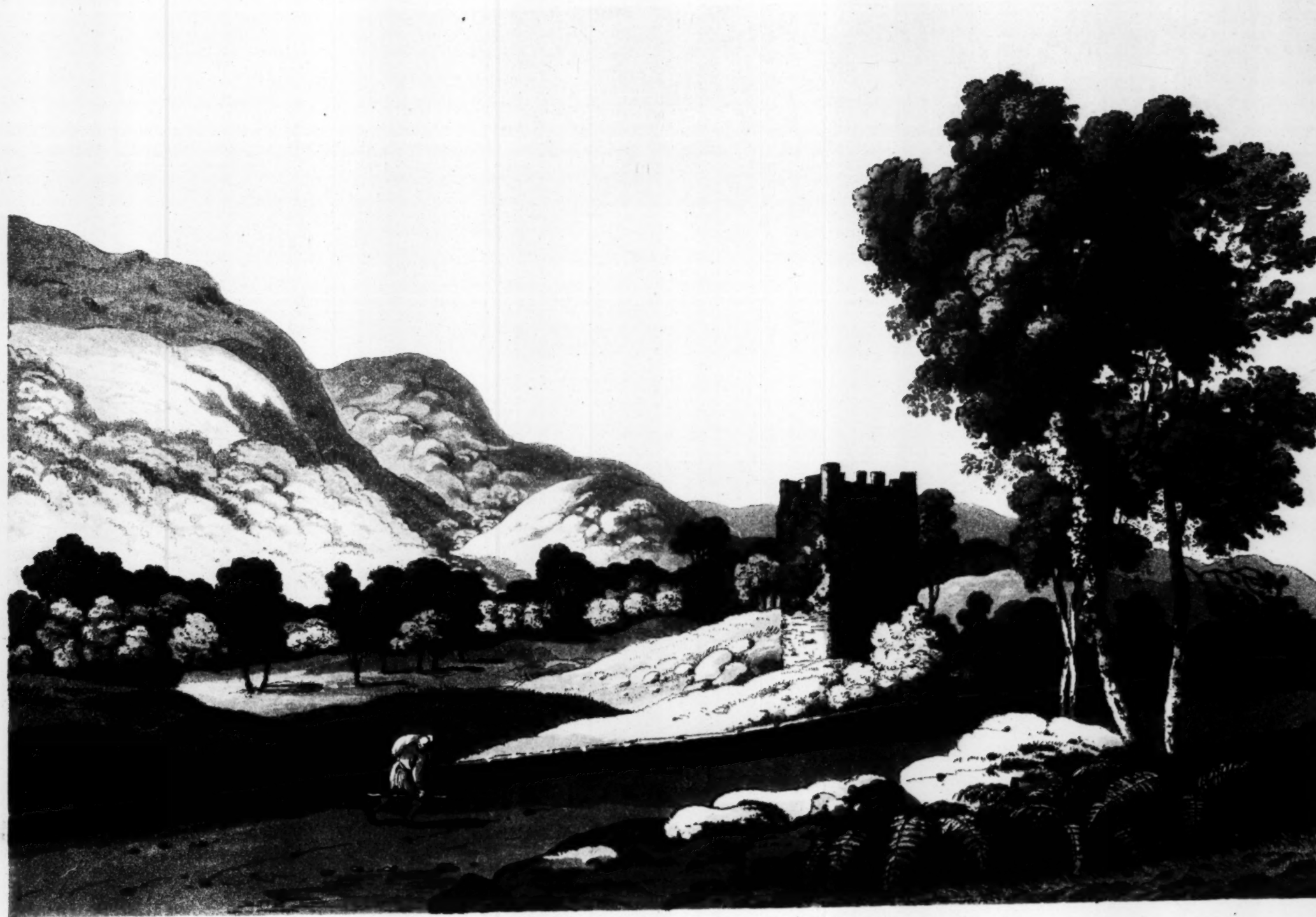
VIEW down the River AVONMORE from AVONDALE, C^O WICKLOW.
Engraved by J. Fisher April 1797.

View down the river Avonmore, from Avondale, Co. Wicklow.

THE banks of this river, (particularly in its passage through Avondale, the seat of Samuel Hayes, Esq.) are decorated with bold, rich and picturesque objects, and the entire throughout is composed of a variety that fills the mind, and furnishes it with ideas beyond the powers of more level scenery to produce.

The view represented in the print which accompanies this is taken on the verge of the river, near a beautiful rural spot in the centre of the demesne, where Mr. Hayes has erected a cottage called the Woodhouse, which commands the reach of the river downwards.

The left side of the prospect is occupied by a grand mass of rock, which rises majestically from the river to a considerable height, and is broken in large and prominent parts, enriched by shrubs and herbage, the ground adjoining this being low adds to the grandeur of the rock, and relieves the eye with the prospect of distant hills; and the right is composed of the range of woods which decorate the sloping hills of Avondale, for more than two miles from this spot, along the banks of the river.



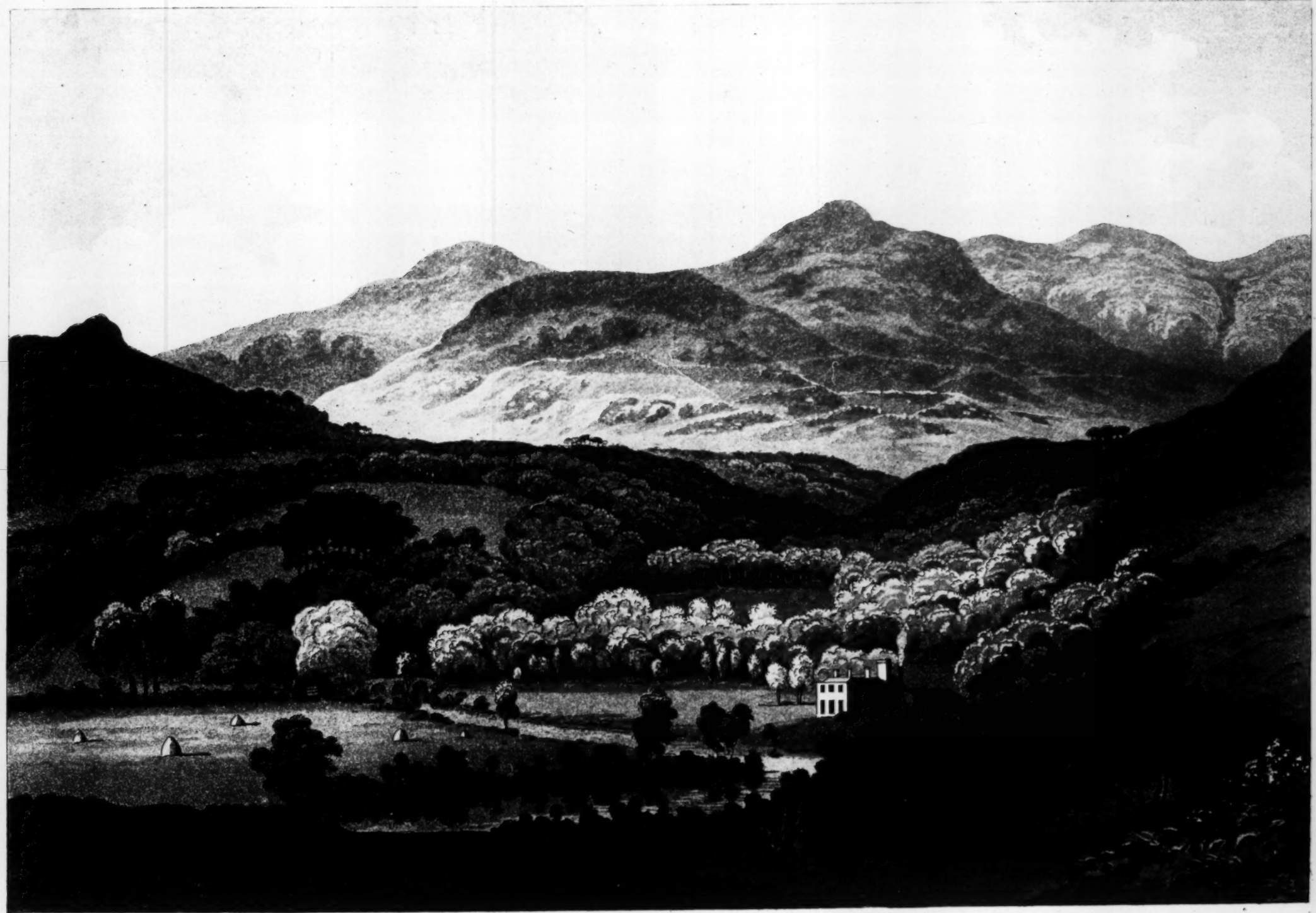
KILTIMON CASTLE C^O WICKLOW.
Published by J. Fisher April. 1793.

Kiltimon Castle, Co. Wicklow.

KILTIMON is situate in the Co. of Wicklow, about eighteen miles from Dublin. The Castle was never of any great extent, and the remains consist of one square Tower only, however its situation renders it of consequence, as forming an object in an assemblage of rich and grand Scenery which almost surround it.

It stands in the demesne of General Cunningham, adjoining the Glen of Dunran, part of which forms the back ground, and is composed of a grand mass of mountain finely broken, and enriched with a thick wood to a considerable height.

The rides from this towards the sea afford a number of interesting views, greatly enlivened by the Irish Channel, which with Wicklow-head terminate the prospects; and the inland country, for a considerable distance, consists of ranges of bleak and rugged mountains, which enclose among others the grand and romantic views of Glandelough and Luggellaw.



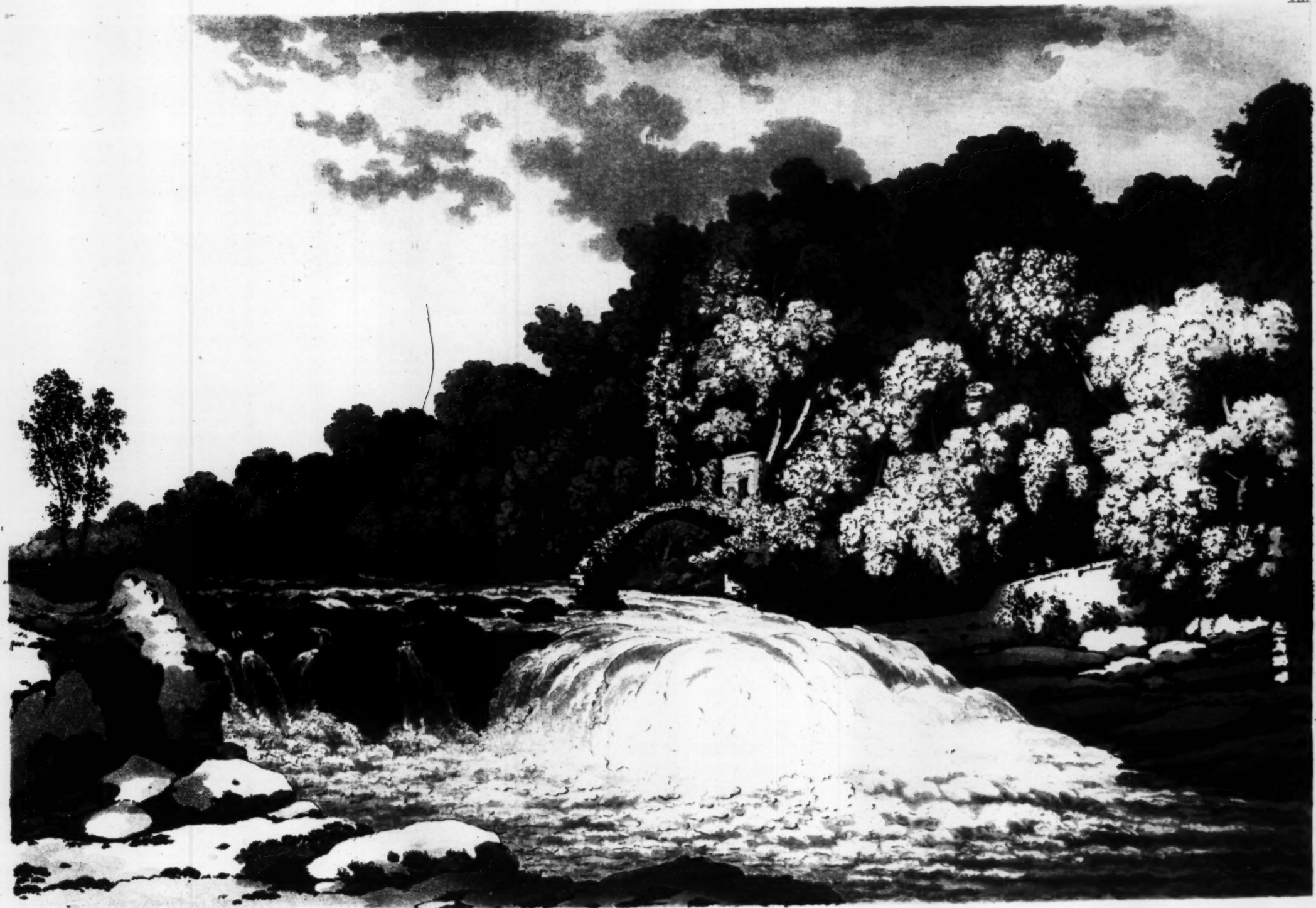
TINNEYHINCH *in the Co. of* WICKLOW.
Published by J. Fisher April 1793.

Tinneyhinch, in the Co. of Wicklow.

TINNEYHINCH, (the residence of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan,) is ten miles south from the city of Dublin; it joins the demesne of Powerscourt, and is situate on the banks of the Dargle river, which takes its rise in the mountains over the noted Waterfall in Powerscourt-park, and empties itself into the Irish Channel at Bray.

There are few scenes in Europe which rival in richness the objects which form this view. It commences near the west entrance of the Dargle, and extends to the mountains which bound the improvements and park of Powerscourt, and includes on the right and left a beautiful bosom of wood interspersed with lawns sloping on both sides to the verge of the river, which flows under its shade undiscovered until it reaches the bridge of Tinneyhinch, from whence it pursues its course through the Dargle.

The mountains in the back ground form a grand and sublime boundery to the enriched country beneath their summits, and the masses of light and shade, caused by the floating clouds in their passage, add brilliancy and repose to the objects.



THE SALMON LEAP at LEIXLIP.

Dublin. Published by J. Fisher Feb. 3. 1794.

The Salmon Leap near Leixlip, on the River Liffey.

THIS celebrated Waterfal is formed by a ledge of rocks which cross the river Liffey at the distance of seven miles and a half from the City of Dublin; it is bounded on both sides with steep banks covered with wood, through which you descend, by convenient walks, to different selected points, accommodated with seats for viewing this grand object with the rich scenery that decorate its borders.

The part of the fall called the Salmon Leap, joins the north west bank of the river and precipitates itself (through an arch built on this part) with prodigious force to the bed of the river below, and the remainder of the rock (excepting after rains) is but partially covered with water.

The grounds on the Leixlip side of the river for the extent of about one mile, are occupied by the beautiful and rich improvements of the late General Sandford, and the opposite side by Mr. Croker, whose improvements add much to the embellishment of the scene.—The entrance to this gentleman's grounds is at the bridge of Leixlip, from whence you are conducted by a gravel walk to a shrubbery, in which is built a beautiful rural cottage that commands a fine view of the cascade below; from this you may descend by safe and convenient passages to the verge of the river, or proceed through the plantation, which extends for a considerable distance up the river, and is intersected by gravel walks, which lead in easy directions to different points of view.



ST. JOHNS ABBEY, KILKENNY.
Engraved by J. Eyer, Feb. 1794.

St. John's Abbey. Kilkenny.

FROM the best existing information, this Abbey appears to have been the first foundation of a religious house in the City of Kilkenny.—It was founded in the year 1211, by William Marechal the elder Earl of Pembroke, for the relief of the indigent poor, and to which foundation he annexed the following grants: 96 acres of land whereon the priory was founded, and the whole of the parish lying to the east of the bridge of Kilkenny, without any deduction; also the ecclesiastical dues of his lands of Donfert and Loghmaderhan, together with all the tythes of his mills, fisheries, &c. on condition of his serving in the chapel of Kilkenny during the absence of him and his heirs, and for which they should also have the oblations and offerings made there; he farther granted, at the yearly rent of three shillings, that piece of ground situate at the head of the great bridge, whereon the erection of the priory was first begun, also the churches of Haghaw and Newtown, and the carucate of land which Thomas Drake formerly held; and that the prior and convent should receive yearly, at his treasury in Kilkenny, the sum of thirty marks of silver; they had also another grant from the said Earl of the churches of St. Edwin and St. Mary, New Ross.

From the appearance of this building we must suppose that architects and masons were not scarce in this kingdom at that period; when it is also recorded that Mass was celebrated at the High Altar, 1212.



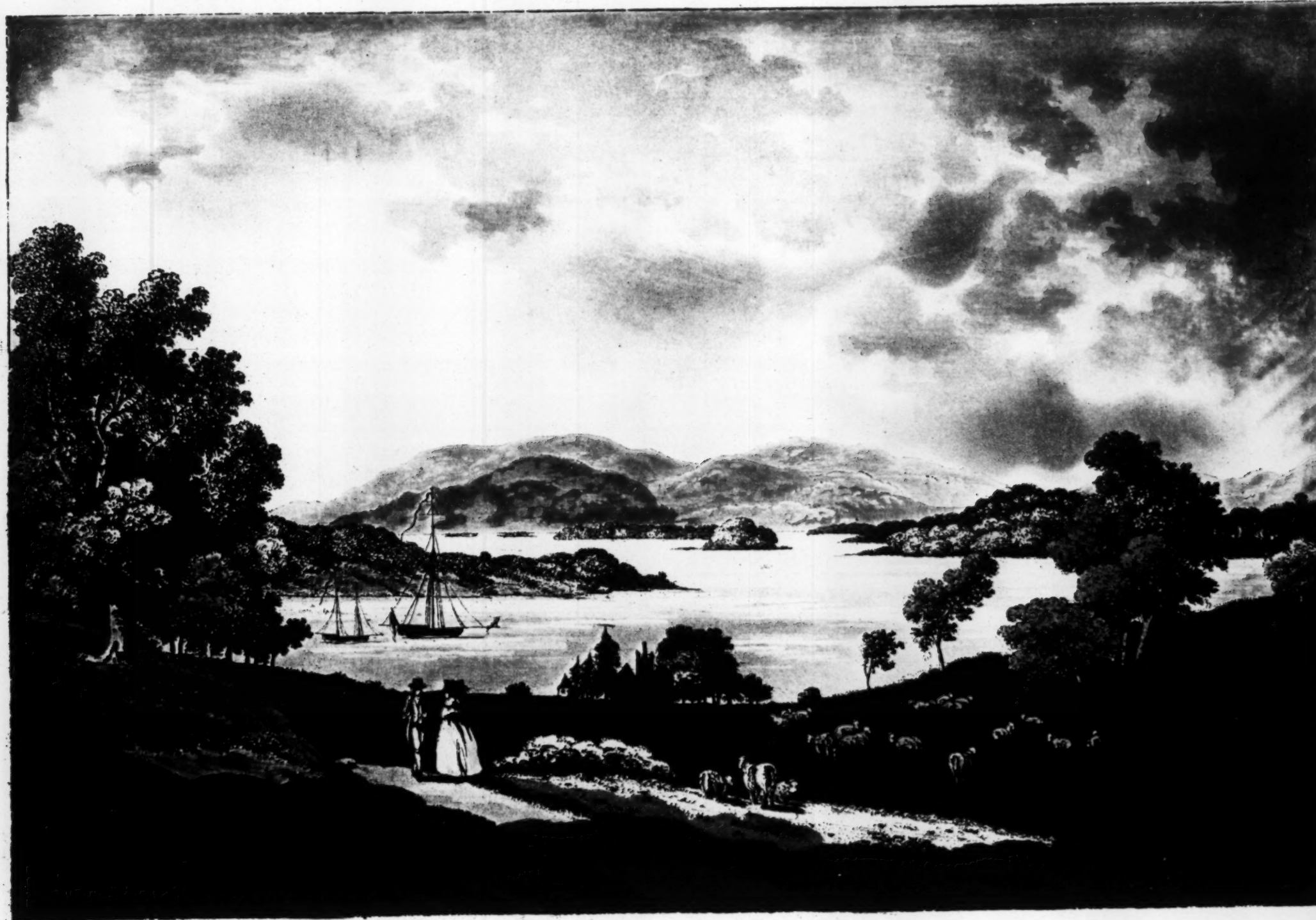
CASTLE WARD *on* STRANGFORD LOUGH.

Engraved by J. Fisher 1794.

Castle Ward, on Strangford Lough.

CASTLEWARD is 79 miles from Dublin, five miles from Downpatrick, and one mile from Strangford. It is built on the extremity of a rocky peninsula, which projects into the Lough of Strangford, opposite the shore of Portaferry.

Strangford Lough, formerly called Lough Coyne, is a deep bay or inlet of the sea, about seventeen miles long, and from four to five miles in its broadest part; it is a beautiful sheet of water, and contains upwards of fifty islands.—The channel from the sea up to the towns of Strangford and Portaferry, extends about five miles, and is remarkable for the rapidity of current, caused by the tide in its passage to the lake, which commences at this point. The peninsula on which Strangford is built, with the opposite projection of Castleward, forms a very fine Bay, which skirts the demesne of Lord Bangor. This is a beautiful and extensive piece of ground, richly wooded and highly dressed, rising gradually from the water to an elevated situation, where the superb family mansion is built, and were it unexposed, commands an extensive prospect. On the left the lake presents itself, on the right the Irish Sea, with the Isle of Man; 29 miles distant, and in front Portaferry, with the country called the Ards, bounded by the mountains of Cantire in Scotland.



LOUGH ERNE, *from* BELLISLE.

Dublin: Published by J. Fisher 1794.

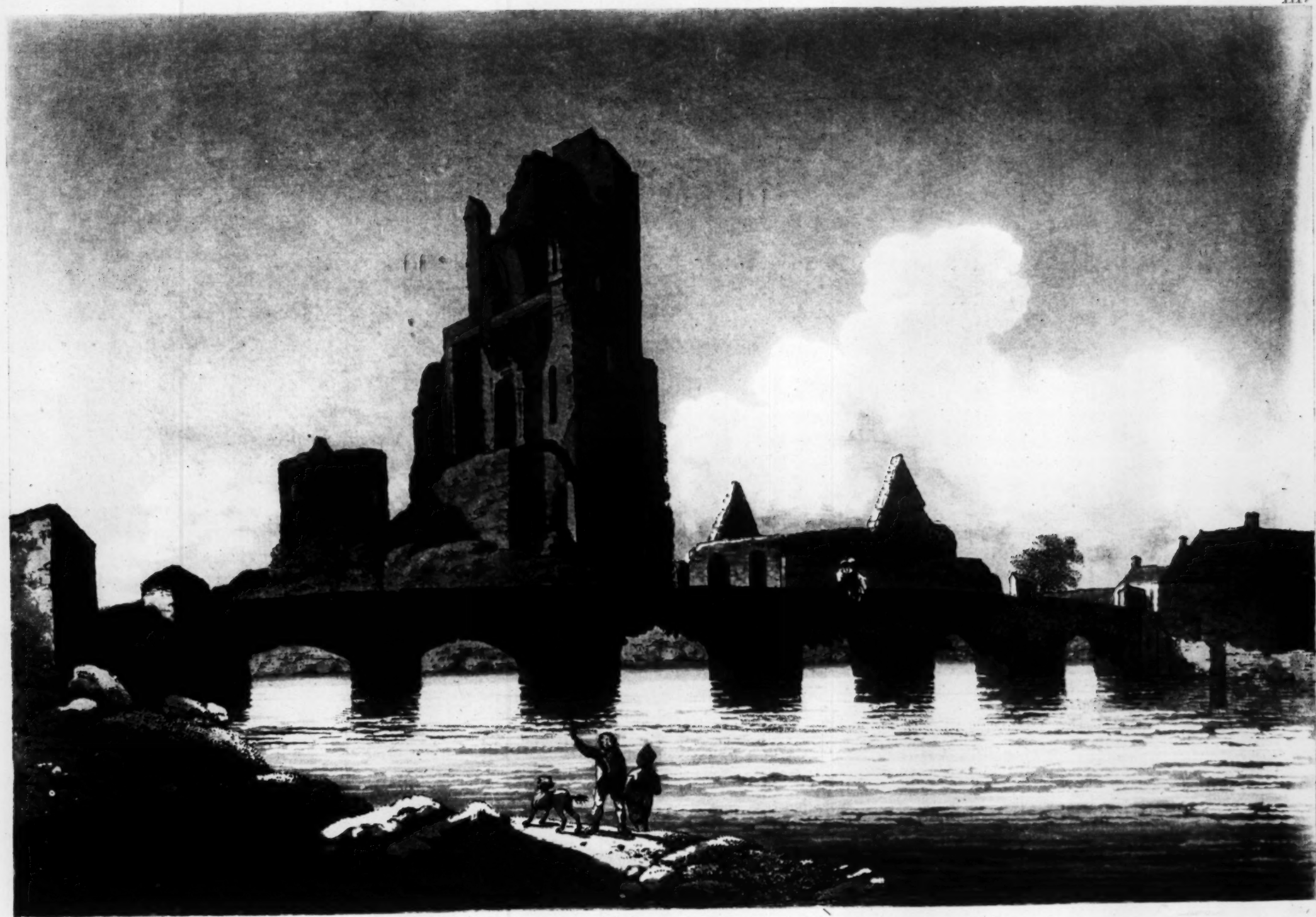
Lough Erne, from Bellisle.

BELLISLE, the residence of the Earl of Ros, is situated on Lough Erne, and is distant 73 miles north west from Dublin. It is joined to the continent by a stone bridge, and contains about 220 acres beautifully diversified by wood and lawn, which rises from the verge of the lake on all sides in gentle slopes to elevated points of view.

Bellisle commands one of the finest prospects of the upper Lough Erne, which here forms a sheet of water four miles long and three broad, interspersed with a number of charming islands, richly wooded and disposed by the hand of nature in the most picturesque manner.

The island of Killygowan has been selected by Lord Ros, and its natural beauty improved by gravel walks that lead to grotesque seats and ornamented spots, on the most interesting situations; his Lordship has also erected a handsome cottage, with a kitchen and other conveniencies, in a sweet retired part, secluded from the powerful influence of the sun during the summer months.—The lands which border this part of the lake, are composed of rising grounds, backed by well formed and lofty mountains, to the extreme distance.

The lowest of these mountains called Knock Ninny, is a single hill, the property of the Earl of Ros, and contains his deer park and other pasture grounds; it rises from the edge of the water, is handsome in its form, richly wooded in parts, and its mass broken by prominent knolls, which add much to the beauty of its light and shade; its central situation gives it the command of almost the entire upper branch of Lough Erne, being an extent of not less than 18 miles, and forms in the mind the idea of a great American river, enriched and divided by upwards of two hundred islands.



ROCKBARTON CASTLE at ASKEYTON CO. LIMERICK.

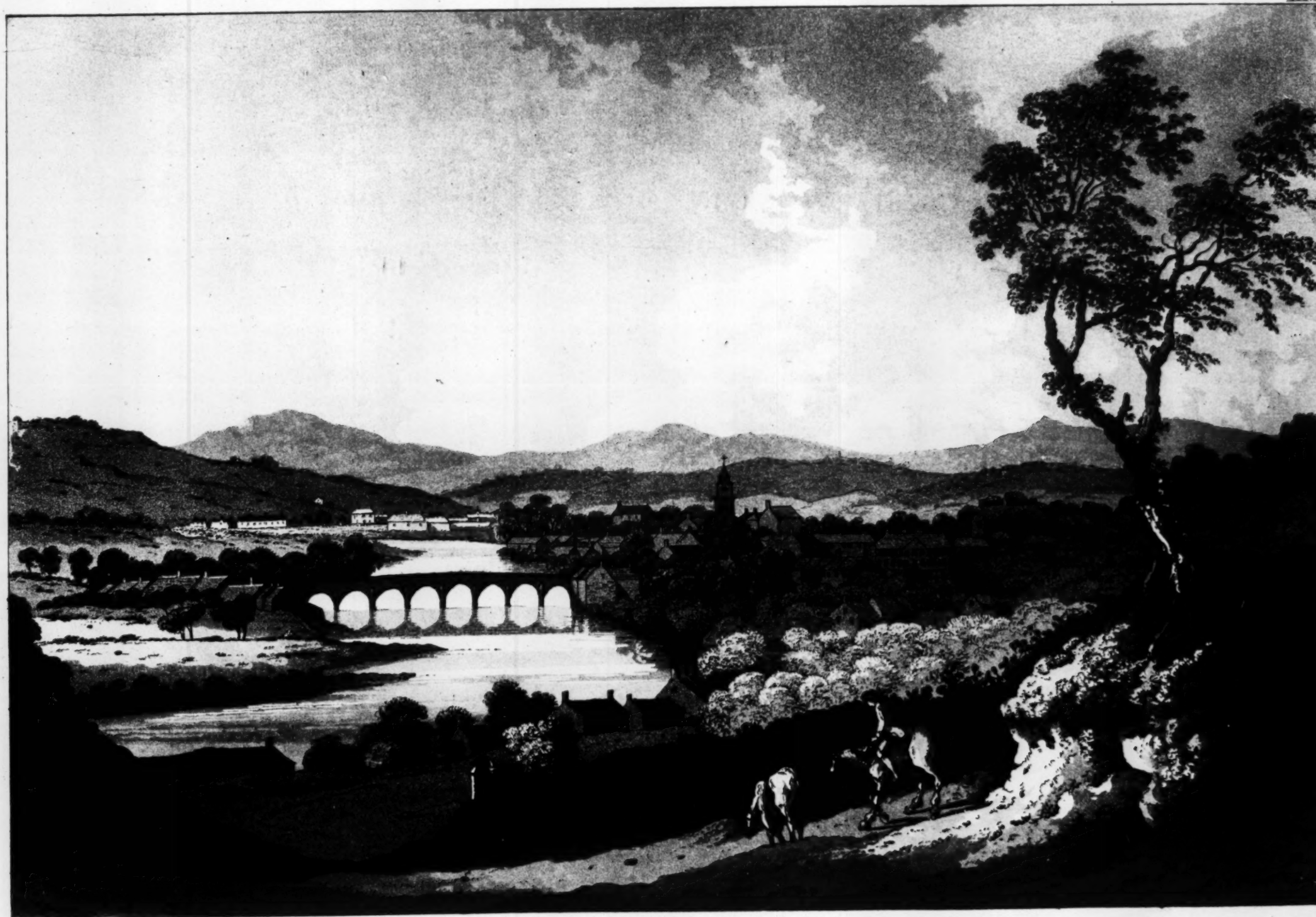
Dublin. Published by J. Fisher 1794.

Rockbarton Castle, at Askeyton, Co. Limerick.

ASKEYTON is an ancient town in the province of Munster, sixteen miles west from Limerick, and distant one hundred and ten miles from Dublin; it is a borough and returns two members to Parliament.

It was famous for its castle, which is called Rockbarton, and was one of those built by the great Earl of Desmond. The remains of this building stands on a rock which rises boldly from the banks of the river Deel, near its influx with the Shannon, and from the extent of its out-works appears to have been a fortification that covered a considerable space of ground.

There is not extant any particular account of the foundation of this building, so as to authorize any minute description. At present the principal parts that time has spared, consist of a central tower, partly in ruins, with two lesser towers at the extremities of the rock.



VIEW of STRABANE in the C^O TYRONE.

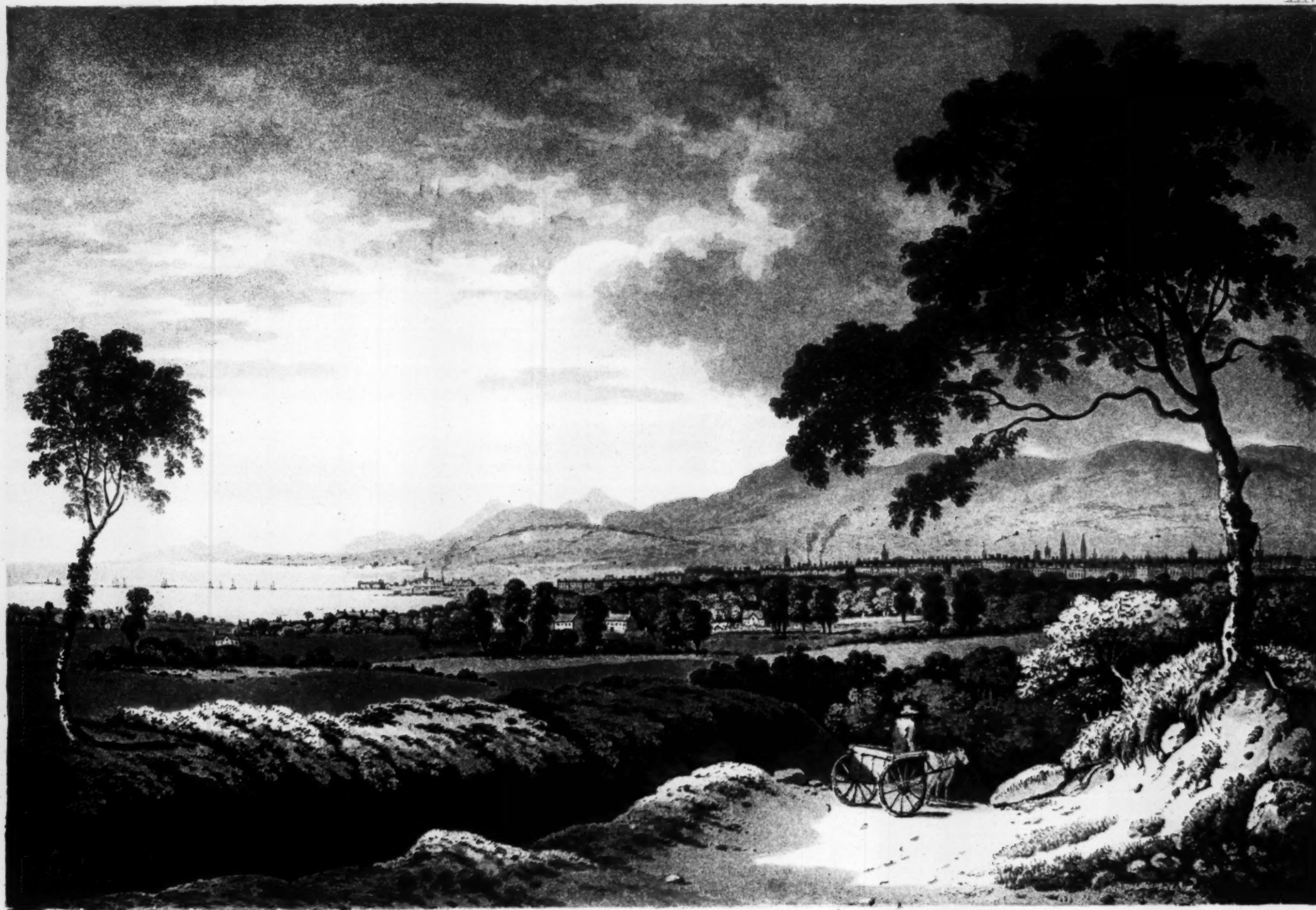
Published by J. Fisher Feb. 1794

View of Strabane in the Co. of Tyrone.

THE Town of Strabane is situate at the extremity of the county of Tyrone, 102 miles north west of Dublin; it is populous and well built, and stands on the banks of the river Mourne, over which there is a very handsome bridge; it is a borough, returns two members to parliament, and is the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, to whose family it gives the title of Viscount.—The face of the country from Omagh to Newtown Stewart, has little to recommend it, but from thence to Strabane the appearance changes for the better, and continues to improve as you advance.

The approach to this town is very picturesque; on the right the houses appear intermixed with trees, which conceal a great part of it; the left is composed of grounds richly wooded, and intermixed with gardens to the verge of a fine river and bridge, which occupy the centre, and the distance, by the junction of the Mourne with the Foyle, the town of Lifford, and hills of Donegall.

The situation of Lifford being in a direct line from Strabane, and its distance but little more than half a mile, gives the entire, from this point, but the appearance of one town.



North West VIEW of the CITY and BAY of DUBLIN
Published by J. Fisher March 1794.

North West View of the City and Bay of Dublin.

THE approach to the City of Dublin from the north and north-west, has the advantage of comprising in one view the City and Bay, and also the beautiful boundary of its Bason on the south, extending to the Island of Dalky.

This range is richly decorated with villas and improvements from the water edge up the rising grounds, so as to have the appearance of a continued City, and behind, the neighbouring mountains of Wicklow, in gradual succession, present themselves to meet the mass which continues from the Scalp to Rathcoole.

The Valley between the northern and southern elevations of ground is occupied by the City, bordering the river Liffey on both sides, and expanding itself into the adjoining country.

Few cities in Europe present to the eye such an assemblage of objects in its vicinity as Dublin, and had it the advantage of spires to all the steeples within its bounds, they would add much to the magnificence of its appearance.

This Capital contains several very noble public buildings, with squares and streets not inferior to the principal cities of other kingdoms.—Its length along the river, from east to west, is about three English miles, and its breadth from north to south about the same extent.



JERPOINT ABBEY CO KILKENNY.

Published by J. Fisher March 1794.

Jerpoint Abbey, Co. Kilkenny.

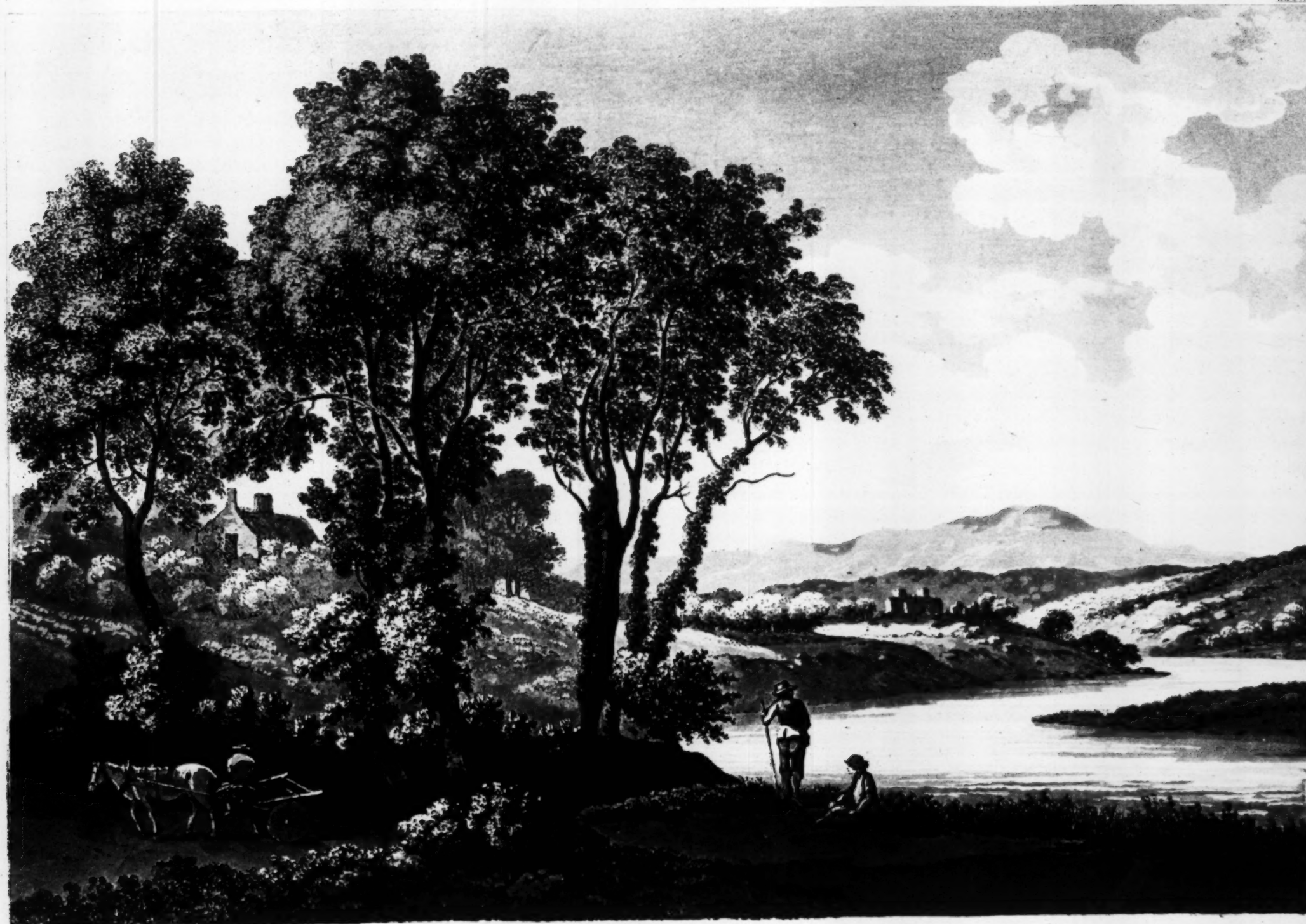
THIS Abbey is situate on the River Noire, two miles above Thomastown, in the barony of Knocktopher, and appears to have been of considerable extent.

It was founded anno 1180, by Donogh O'Donoghoe, King of Offory, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, for Cistercian Monks, whom he removed here from a distant part of Offory.—King Donogh, the founder, who had richly endowed this Abbey, died in the year 1185, and was interred in it.—John, Lord of Ireland, confirmed all the grants that had been made to this Abbey by the Irish, before the arrival of Earl Richard, and particularly those of the Royal Founder, which was considerable.

Anno 1356, the Abbot, Philip, was accused that he, by force, had expelled the Abbot of Tintern from his Abbey, and had also imprisoned Walter de Weysford, Prior, and Thomas Scurlog, Sub-prior of the same, and robbing the said Prior of three horses; he was also accused and tried the following year upon repeating his outrages upon the Abbot of Tintern, but of this he was acquitted by the jury.

Anno 1375. This year the Abbot, by petition to King Edward the Third, set forth that his house was a dependant upon the Abbot of Baltinglas, who did use to attend parliaments, and make answer for those Abbots dependant on him; nevertheless the Abbot of Jerpoint was often compelled, by writ, to appear in parliament, to his particular loss and distress, and to the great expenditure and cost of his house; he therefore prayed to be exempt for the future; the King did thereupon exonerate him from such attendance, notwithstanding the Abbot of Jerpoint was a Lord of Parliament.

All the possessions appertaining to this Abbey, were granted by Philip and Mary, to James Earl of Ormond, and his heirs male, at the annual rent of 49l. 3s. 9d.



VIEW on the RIVER SLANEY at CLAHAMON, C^O WEXFORD.

Engraved by W. B. Smith, 1791.

View on the River Slaney at Clahamon, Co. Wexford.

THE River Slaney takes its rise in the county of Wicklow, and from thence pursues its course through parts of the adjoining counties of Dublin, Carlow and Wexford, to the town of that name, where it unites with St. George's Channel.

Clahamon is a small village, one mile and a half from Newtown Barry, near which is the remains of an ancient castle, situate on a picturesque bank, rising from the river Slaney.

The scenes which border this river (more of which are intended to form a part of this work) are composed of objects, that without reaching the sublime, in parts approach it, and in general are accompanied by richness and variety, particularly in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, and from thence continue by the Right Hon. George Ogle's, Mr. Harvey's, Sir Frederick Flood's, Lord Arran's, and Mr. Le Hunte's, at Artramont, with increasing beauty to the town of Wexford, which opens on the two latter places with a striking interchange of wooded promontaries, buildings, the harbour, shipping, and distant head lands, with different views of the sea intervening.



BECTIVE CASTLE CO. MEATH.

Engraved by J. Fisher, March, 1794.

Bective Castle, Co. Meath.

BECTIVE Castle is in the county of Meath, about 21 miles from Dublin, it is situate between the towns of Trim and Navan, nearly equal in distance between those places, and stands on a rising ground that descends gradually to the river Boyne.

The remains of this castle covers a large space of ground, which with the building, is the property of Mr. Bolton, of Brazile, notwithstanding it is surrounded by the estate of Lord Bective, to whom it gives the title of Earl.

This building, although called a castle, was an abbey, (founded by Murchard O'Melaghlin, King of Meath) for Cistercian Monks, in the year 1146 or 1152, and was called the Abbey de Beatitudine.

In the year 1195, by direction of Mathew Archbishop of Cashell, (the Apostolic Legate) the body of Hugh de Lacie, which had been a long time detained by the Irish, was interred with much solemnity in this abbey, but his head was placed in the abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin; the same year Simon Rochfort, Bishop of Meath, and his Archdeacon, together with Gilebert, Prior of Duleek, being appointed by Pope Innocent III. to decide the controversy between the monks of this abbey and the canons of St. Thomas, Dublin, concerning the right to the body of Hugh de Lacie, deceased, gave sentence on St. Valentine's Day in favour of the abbey of St. Thomas.

Tradition hands to posterity a circumstance relative to this foundation not extant in the works of religious authors, that a subterraneous passage was constructed from thence under the river Boyne, communicating with a nunnery built on the opposite side of that river.



LOUGH DERG *in the* RIVER SHANNON.

Published by J. Fisher March 1794.

Lough Derg on the River Shannon.

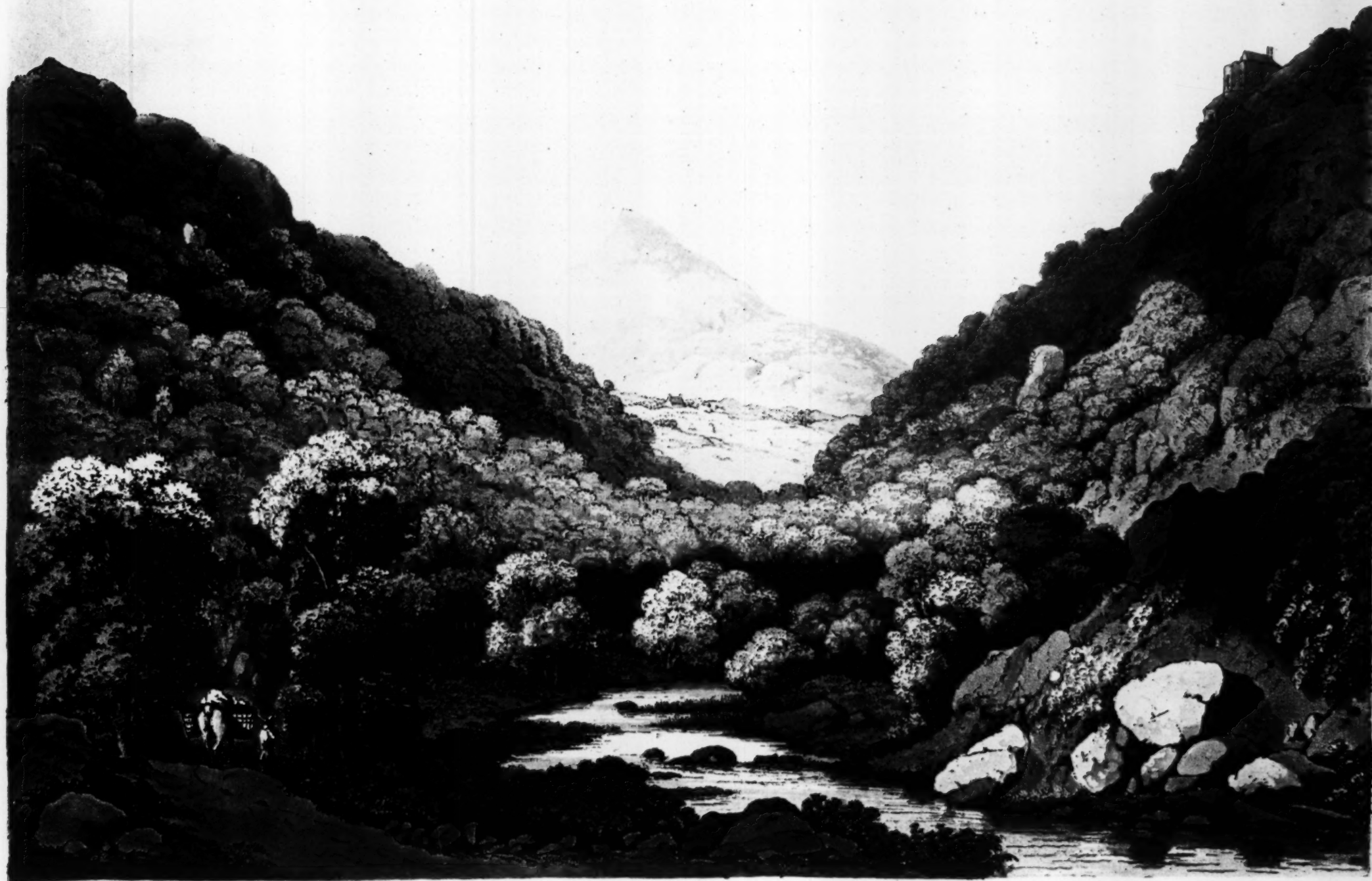
THE River Shannon takes its rise from Lough Allen in the county of Leitrim, and in its passage to the sea forms in many parts lakes of considerable extent, among which Lough Derg is one of the greatest; it extends from Douras in the county of Galway, to Killaloe in the county of Clare, being an expanse of water more than twelve miles in length, and which branches in the centre into two considerable Bays, called Scarriff and Youghall.

The view which accompanies this description was taken from Derry, the seat of Michael Head, Esq. it is beautifully situated on a rising hill, backed by rocky mountains, about three miles above Killaloe, and commands the entire Lough from thence across the Bay of Scarriff to Mount Shannon in the county of Galway.

Derry is one of the richest pieces of scenery on the banks of this great river; the demesne rises gradually from the water clothed with wood, interspersed with lawns, and contains between four and five hundred acres.

The Lough, for the entire extent, is navigable for barks of thirty or forty tons burthen, and when the canal is completed which is now cutting from Limerick to Killaloe, the navigation will be open for little less than one hundred miles.

There are also canals cutting wherever obstructions in the river make such works necessary, as far as Lough Allen, which are expected to be finished in a few years, as they are at this time considerably advanced; to this point also are directed the Grand and Royal Canals from the city of Dublin, which great works will open a communication by water carriage through a considerable part of this kingdom.



GLEN *of the* DOWNS CO WICKLOW.
Published by J. Fisher, March 1794

Glen of the Downs, Co. Wicklow.

THIS Glen is fourteen miles distant from the city of Dublin, and may be considered as one of those bold and romantic features of that country which so deservedly claims the attention of every traveller; the scenery is in the grandest style of nature, particularly when viewed from the south east, the hills rise on both sides to a considerable height, the west side finely covered with wood, with the addition of some large and prominent rocks towering through the trees; the east side, though broken by groups of trees and masses of rocks, is in general more bare of timber, and forms a fine contrast with the wooded side opposite.

On the east we have a view of a banqueting-room on a pinnacle of rock, with a picturesque rustic building on the highly improved and extensive domain of Peter Latouche, Esq. this scene is terminated at the end by that finely formed conical mountain called Sugar Loaf.

This Glen has experienced some alterations, within these few years a walled inclosure occupies a part which formerly lay open and through which the road winded amongst single trees, groups of oak, and the finest masses of holly; within side the wall is a well planted shrubbery, with laurel and other ever-greens, but though we allow the utmost merit to the proprietor, for his wishes to render the spot more agreeable to the traveller, and for the great attention he has paid to the preservation of the timber, on which so much of the beauty of the place depends, we take the liberty to suggest that nature may be easily over-dressed in scenes like this, where a wild magnificence is evidently the prevailing feature; perhaps on the whole nothing more should be hazarded in such situations but rendering the passage safe and convenient, and dressing a little way into the thicket in parts where insignificant and ill formed plants obstruct the view of fine formed trees, and those noble masses of rock which make their appearance in different parts of the Glen.



GULNA WATER *on the* RIVER LIFFEY.

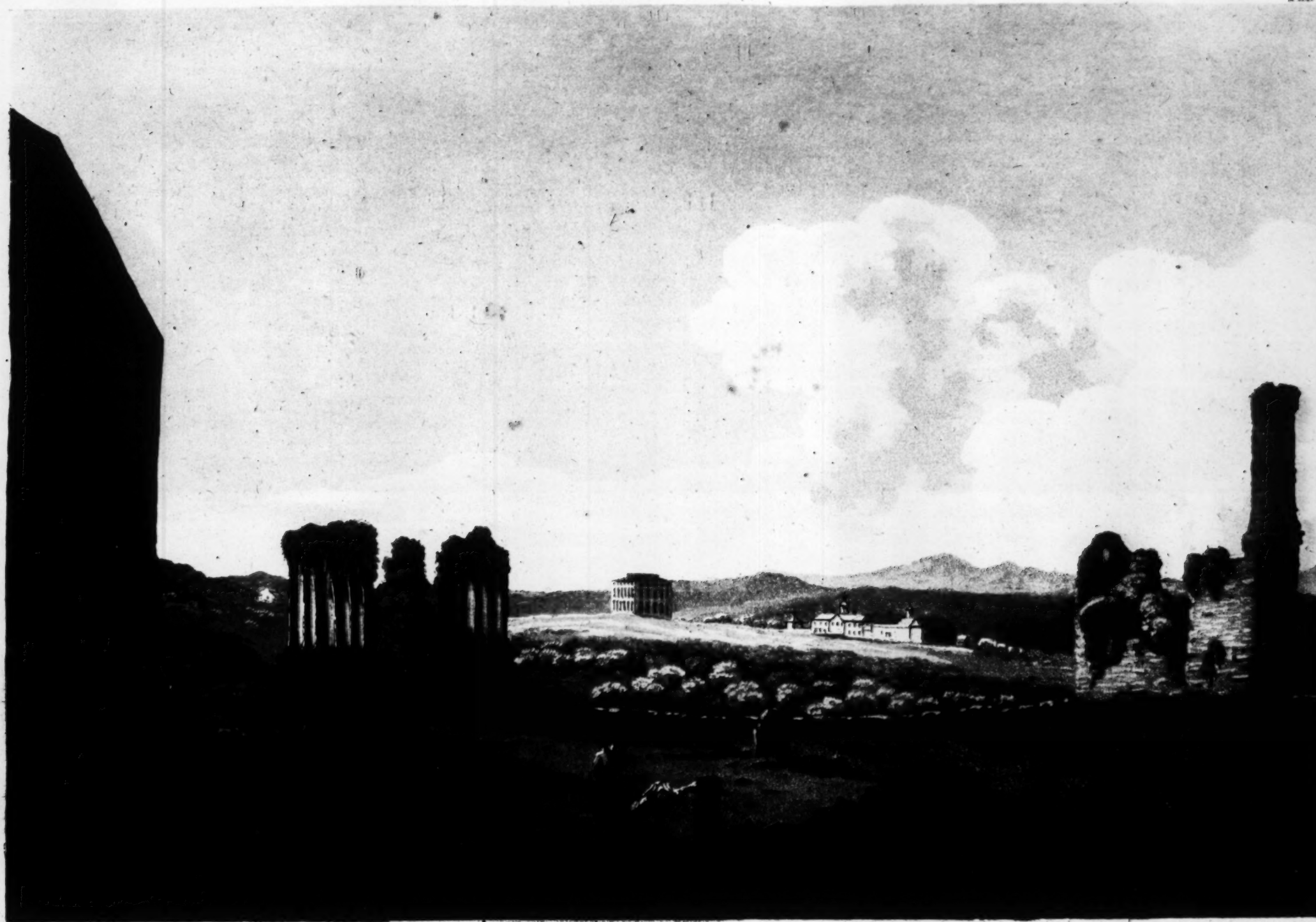
Dublin Published by J. Fisher Jan^r 1795.

Gulna Water, on the River Liffey.

FROM Leixlip upwards, the River Liffey preserves its level with very few exceptions, until you pass Ballymore-Eustace, which is a market town on the borders of the county of Dublin, adjoining the county of Wicklow; it is pleasantly situated, has a handsome bridge over the river, and also the ruins of an old Castle, built by Eustace, the head of an ancient family in this county, but at present the town and estate are the property of the Earl of Mountcashel, who has a residence near it, called Broomfield.

The fall, called Gulna Water, is caused by a ledge of rocks which crosses the river near the common, about one mile from Ballymore, and continues with a gradual rise to the Fall of Poula Poucka; the banks on both sides are steep, rugged, and for the most part destitute of wood; and the water (particularly in the time of floods) rushes with great force through its passage, forming a romantic and beautiful cascade, about fifteen feet in height.

The combination of objects at this spot convey the idea of a scene in a distant uncultivated country, and the motion of the river assists the delusion, as its rapidity appears to increase its magnitude.



REMAINS of the ABBEY &c. at FERNS, C^o WEXFORD.
Dublin, Published by J. Fisher, Jan. 7 1793.

Remains of the Abbey, &c. at Ferns, Co. Wexford.

FERNS is a pleasant market-town in the county of Wexford, fifty-four miles from Dublin. It is the see of a Bishop (united with Leighlin), who resides in a palace newly erected.

The ancient ruins in this town consist of a Castle and Abbey.—The Castle, excepting one of the corner Towers and a few walls, has fallen into ruin. This Tower, however, which was the Chapel, contains a very beautiful specimen of ancient architecture for the time in which it was built, the groined arches, and capitals of slender columns, and a sort of consoles, from whence they spring, being well designed, and executed in a very masterly manner :—And as this Castle was the residence of the last king of Leinster, (by whose means the English first gained a settlement in this kingdom) it may be considered as an object worthy the attention of an Antiquarian, although in most respects defective in point of picturesque beauty.

The remains of the Abbey consist of two side walls, the windows of which are very curiously wrought in cut stone.—The building was erected in the year 1168, by Diarmid M'Murchad, king of Leinster, in atonement for his breach of humanity, in setting fire to and destroying the town two years before. It was founded for Canons Regular, following the rules of St. Augustine, and endowed with so much of the lands of Ballisfin and Ballilacuffa as would form the site of a village. The king also granted considerable revenues for its support, and died at a very advanced age, on the first of May 1171, and was interred here.



The LAKE of BELVEDERE, County WESTMEATH.

Dublin Published by J. Fisher, Jan^r 1843.

The Lake of Belvedere, Co. Westmeath.

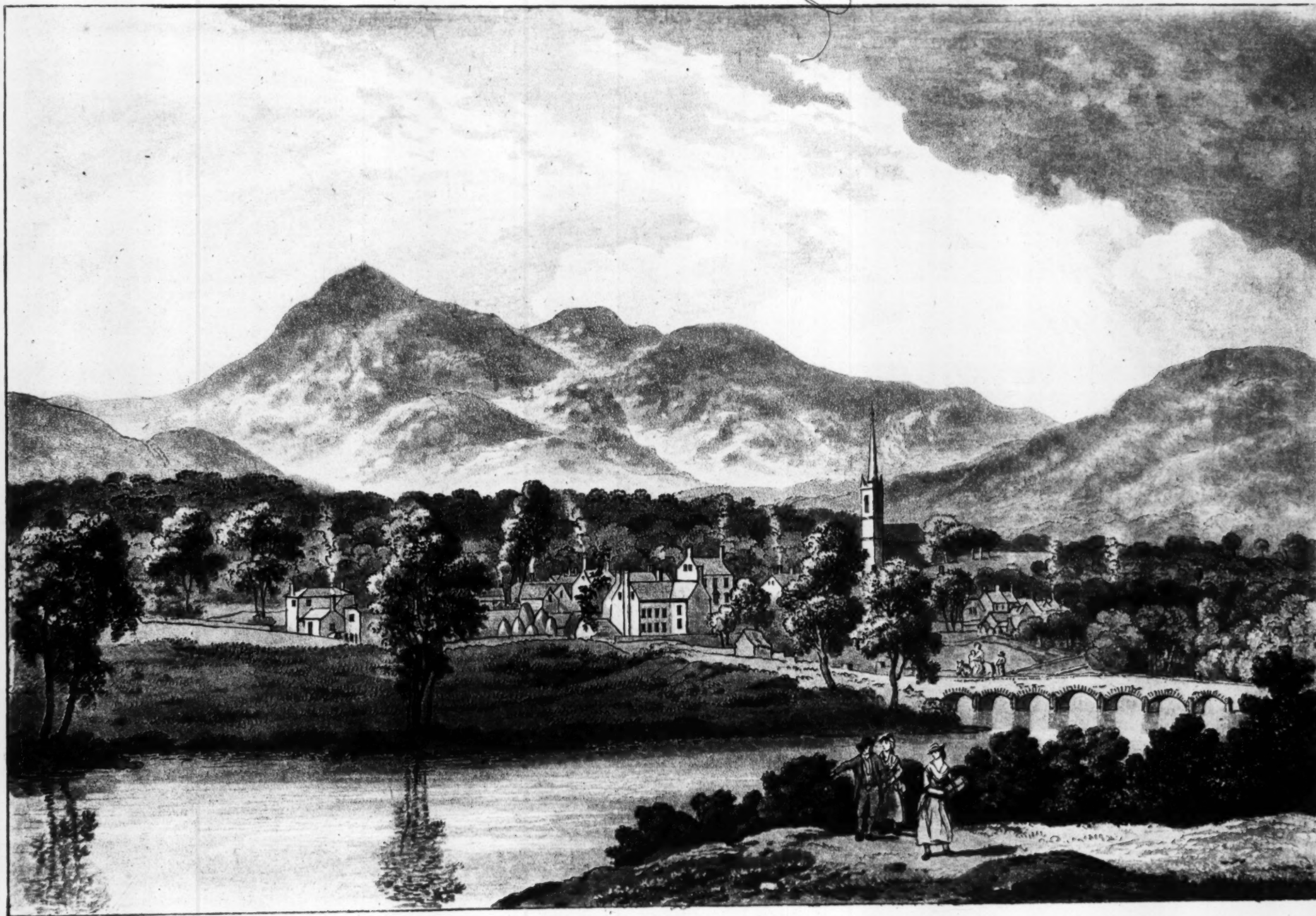
BELVEDERE LAKE, originally called Lough Ennell, is a beautiful piece of water, nearly six miles in length and three in breadth; it is situated to the southward of the town of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, and distant from Dublin about forty miles.

The borders of this Lake are enriched by the improvements of several gentlemen, and form, from most situations, interesting scenes; but the finest point of view is from the demesne of Rochfort, as it includes a part of itself, and the entire range of Belvedere improvements.

The demesne of Belvedere extends about one mile and a half. It consists of rising grounds, diversified by wood and lawn, and is decorated with temples and rural seats on its most conspicuous points.

The house (which is a part only of the original plan) was erected by the late Earl of Belvedere, and stands on a commanding situation.

Rochfort, the seat of George Rochfort, Esq. is a large and handsome stone building, the demesne is enriched by a great number of old trees, and extends from Belvedere along the verge of the Lake for a considerable distance.



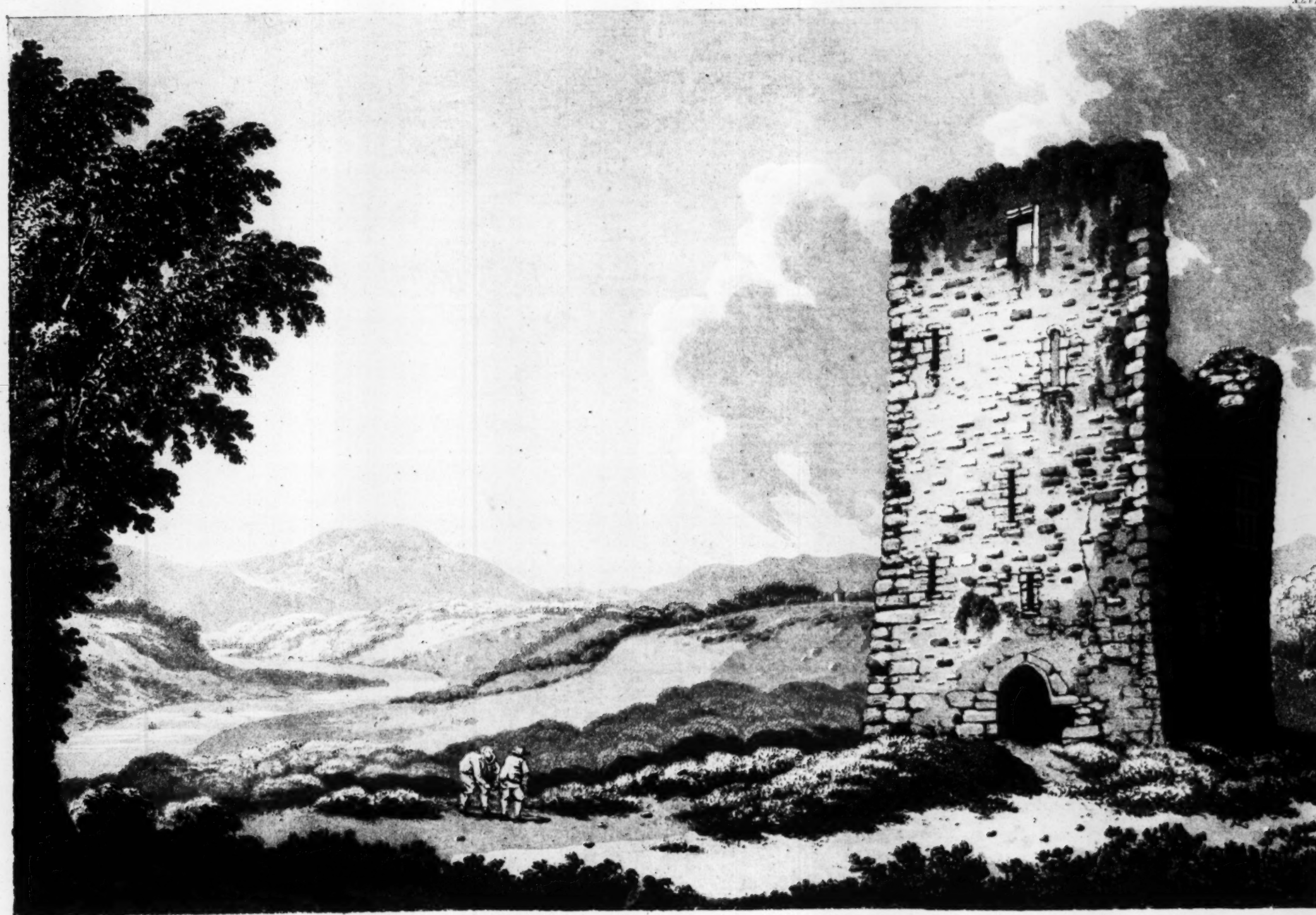
NEWTOWN BARRY *on the River Slaney* CO WEXFORD.
Dublin Published by J. Fisher Jan^r 1793

Newtown Barry, on the River Slaney, Co. Wexford.

NEWTOWN BARRY (formerly called Bunclody) is a neat market-town in the county of Wexford, situate on the banks of the Slaney, and forty-eight miles south of Dublin. The country about it is richly wooded, and the prospect terminated by Mount Leinster, and other mountains of considerable magnitude.

The town, with a very fine demesne in its vicinity, is part of the estate of the Earl of Farnham, who has considerably improved its appearance: particularly in erecting a neat church, with a steeple and spire, on an elevated situation, and a handsome stone-bridge across the river.

The demesne of Newtown Barry is highly improved, and extends along the borders of the river; it is finely wooded, richly planted, and interspersed with rocky grounds, from a part of which the water rolls down a declivity, the sides of which are clothed with beautiful full grown trees, and forms a most picturesque cascade about fifty feet in height.



MOUNTGARRETT CASTLE, *County of* WEXFORD

Dublin Published by J. Fisher Jan^y 1795

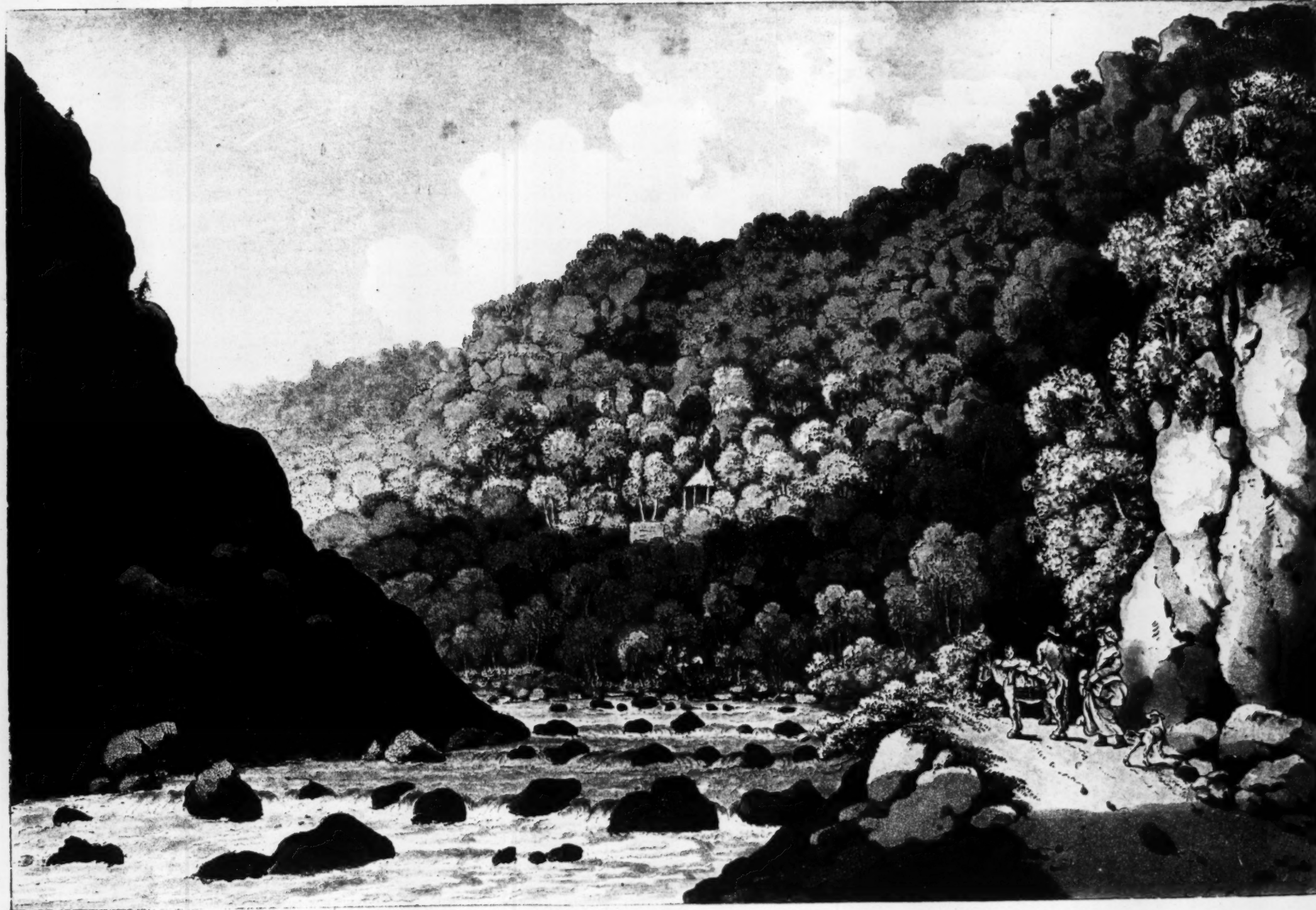
Mountgarret Castle, Co. Wexford.

THE remains of this Castle consist of a square building only.—It stands in the county of Wexford, on a rising ground over the river Barrow, about half a mile from the Ferry, and nearly the same distance from its junction with the river Nore.

It is sixty-six miles south of Dublin, and gives the title of Viscount to the present Earl of Kilkenny.

The aspect of the country, in every direction from this situation, is rich and handsome; the grounds broken with wood, and sloping gently (on both sides) to the river, which, at a small distance, increases considerably, and is navigable for several miles through the adjoining counties.

The entire forms a pleasing prospect, and the scene is closed by a range of distant mountains.



DEVIL'S GLEN *in the County of* WICKLOW.
Dublin Published by J. Fisher Jan^r 1795.

The Devil's Glen, in the County of Wicklow.

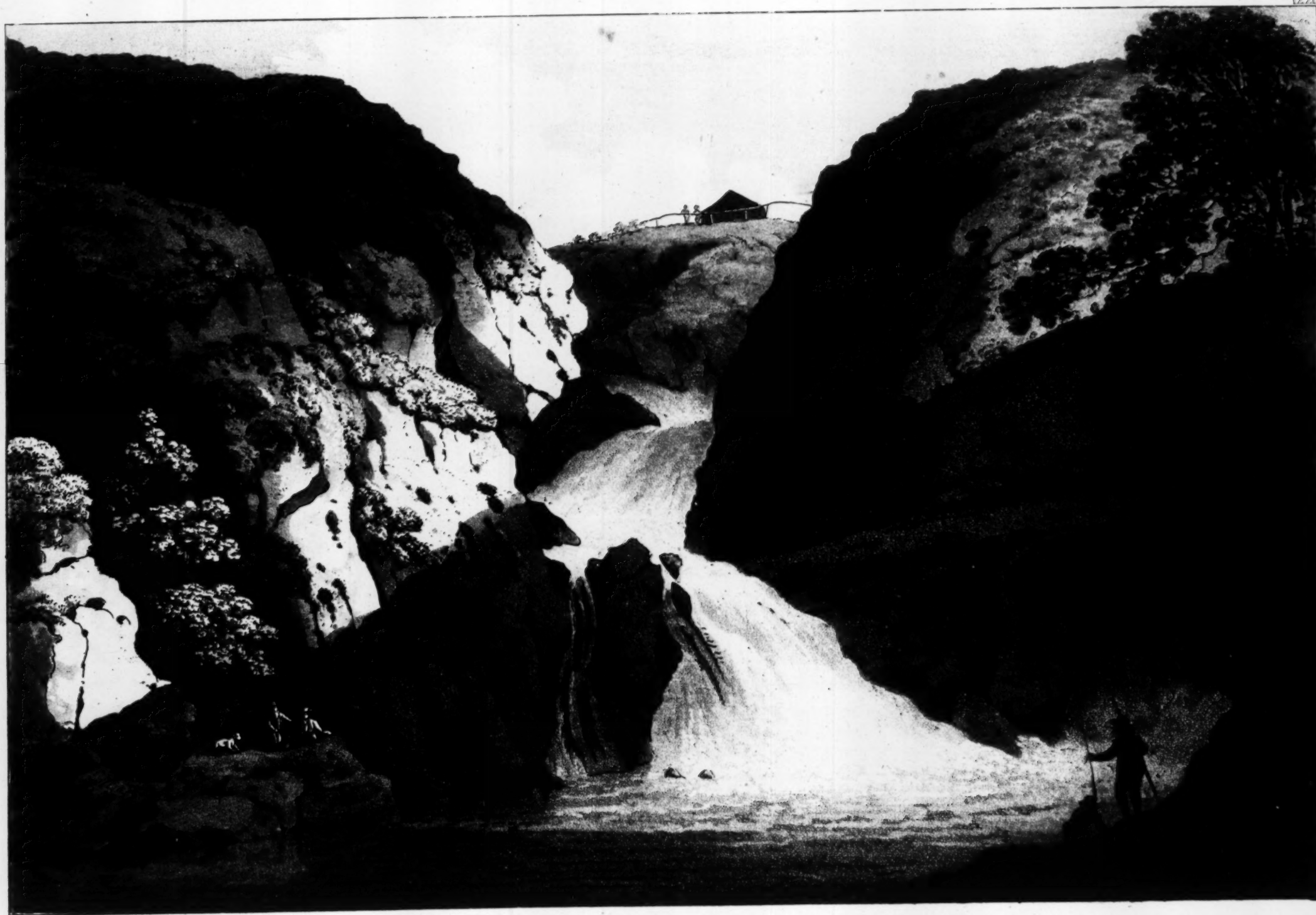
THIS Glen is one of the greatest pieces of scenery this picturesque county can boast of.—It is highly romantic, and composed of two immense ridges of mountains, between which a lively stream rolls through a narrow bottom, full of detached blocks of solid rock.

The entrance of the Glen from the south-east is distant from Dublin twenty-two miles, and the passage through it, in length, about one mile and a quarter.

The mountain on the right (the property of Mr. Tottenham) is covered with trees, mixed with immense masses of rock, which in parts project and form recesses that have produced (with the addition of a little art) convenient retreats for the curious visitors to regale in.

The mountain on the left possesses much grandeur, forming bold projections of rock, in parts, from the verge of the river to the summit of the Glen; these are relieved by spots of green tufted sod, which have lately been planted with a number of Scotch fir, &c. by its owner, Sir Francis Hutcheson, Bart.

At the head of the Glen, the river forms a very fine cascade, which cannot at present be viewed to advantage, from the want of a convenient passage to a proper situation.



POULA POUCKA, *on the* RIVER LIFFEY.
Dublin Published by J. Fisher. Jan 7 1795

Poula Poucka, on the River Liffey.

THE River Liffey takes its rise in the county of Wicklow, at the distance of about six miles from Poula Poucka, and after floating over a marshy ground in the bed of the mountains, (which prevents its source from being investigated to a certainty) flows forward in a moderate sized, but lively stream, for about one mile and a half, when forming a junction with the King's River, it assumes a more important appearance.—Passing through Blessington, it approaches the flat country, and arrives at Poula Poucka, where meeting huge craggs of rocks on both sides of a narrow gully, the entire river forces its passage, and precipitates itself in three falls to the valley beneath, forming a cascade upwards of sixty feet in height.

Poula Poucka is situated about twenty miles from Dublin, and two from Rosborough, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Milltown; it is indebted to his Lordship for being brought into notice, and for improvements about it, that have added to its beauty.—Until very lately this grand piece of scenery was immured in a recess, guarded by frightful precipices, which denied the curious traveller (without the greatest risk) any other but a distant prospect of it; but at present, by different passages formed, you are conducted in the most easy and safe direction to the best points of view, near which his Lordship has built accommodating retreats, with a kitchen, and also a lodge for a family, who are provided with proper necessaries for the use of parties that wish to spend a day in this delightful situation.



DUNBRODY ABBEY C^o WEXFORD.

Dublin Published by J. Fisher Jan^r 1845

Dunbrody Abbey, Co. Wexford.

THE remains of this building stand on a point of land part of the estate of the Marquis of Donegal, in the county of Wexford, situate near the junction of the rivers Barrow and Nore with the Suir.

It is seventy miles south of Dublin, and its ruins exhibit an awful and picturesque scene. The interior walls of the church are nearly entire, also the chancel, on each side of which (in the wings of the church) are three chapels vaulted and groined.

The great Aisle is divided into three parts by a double row of arches, supported by square piers; on the inside those arches have a molding which springs from beautiful consoles.

The Tower (rather low in proportion to the rest of the building) is supported by a grand arch, and the cloisters appear to have been spacious, but their foundations only remain; some other ruinous walls indicate where the Hall, Refectory and Dormitory stood. The west window (of a curious form) is entire, and the door immediately beneath it was very magnificent, being adorned with filligree open work cut in the stone, so raised as to allow a finger easily under it; however, but one precious fragment of this work remains.

The foundation of this Abbey was laid in the year 1178, by Hervey de Monte Maurisco, for the use of the Monks of the Cistercian Order: its revenues were considerable, and the Abbot sat as a Baron in Parliament.



SOUTH VIEW of the CITY and BAY of DUBLIN.
Dublin Published by H. Fisher Jan^y 1797.

South View of the City and Bay of Dublin.

IN former numbers of this work Views have been given of the city of Dublin from the west and northern points, and in order to render the idea of its situation more perfect to strangers, a View from the southward is now added.

This scene extends from the westward of the Royal Hospital for Invalids to the opening of the Bay beyond the mountain of Howth: from this it shews the passage of the shipping to the Light-House at the end of the Pier, and from thence to the city.

Views so extensive, and that comprehend such a number of objects, can with difficulty be rendered satisfactory on a small scale; and although the prospect in nature is very fine, and requires a large sized print to do justice to its beauties, it cannot possibly be comprised upon paper without appearing in some degree interesting.

Attention has been given to accuracy; and at the same time a careful observance, that in the minutiae the greatness of the outline should be preserved as far as the limits would permit.



CASTLE ARCHDALL *and* LOWER LOUGH ERNE.

Engraved by J. Fisher. Jan. 1795.

View of Lough Erne and Castle Archdall, Co. Fermanagh.

THE extent of Lough Erne is very considerable, and forms one of the most beautiful pieces of Water in Europe. It is divided into two Lakes, the Upper and Lower, between which the town of Inniskillen, or Enniskillen, is built, on an island in the narrowest part.

Castle Archdall (the seat of Colonel Mervyn Archdall, by whom it was built) is erected on a rising ground on the borders of the Lower Lake, nine miles north from Inniskillen, and eighty-eight from Dublin.—It commands one of the finest views of this superb sheet of water, interspersed with a number of islands, clothed with wood, and decorated with the ruins of religious foundations.

The demesne of Castle Archdall is very extensive, and richly ornamented with wood. The original mansion (now a Castle in ruins) appears about half a mile from the house; it was built in the year 1615, by John, son to Edward Archdall, Esq. first patentee, and was burned in 1641; after which it was repaired, and inhabited until 1688, when it was again destroyed by fire, and has remained in the same state since that time.—The breadth of the Lough, opposite Castle Archdall, is about seven, and the length from Inniskillen to Belleek, nearly eighteen miles.



Remains of the CASTLE &c. at BALLYGEEROGE, Co. Wexford.

Engraved by J. H. P. del. 1794.

Remains of the Castle, &c. at Ballygeeroe, Co. Wexford.

BALLYGEEROE is situated in the county of Wexford, about seventy miles south of the city of Dublin. It is at present a place of no consequence, but for the remains of an ancient Castle and round Tower, relative to which the annals of Ireland, that are extant, furnish no information.

The objects from this spot, however, form a very interesting scene.—The foreground is occupied by the ruins of the Castle and the Tower, from whence the eye is conducted across pasture grounds, interspersed with wood, to the Abbey of Dunbrody, and the junction of the Barrow and Nore with the river Suir.—The distance is closed on the opposite side of the Suir by the county of Waterford mountains, which produce a pleasing effect.



The WATERFALL in Powerscourt park C^O WICKLOW.
Dublin Published by J. Fisher Jan^r 1798

The Waterfall in Powerscourt Park, Co. Wicklow.

POWERSCOURT, the seat of Lord Viscount Powerscourt, is ten miles south of Dublin.—It is situate in a delightful vale, which for richness and beauty is excelled by few pieces of scenery.

The park is of considerable extent, and distant from Powerscourt two miles.—You enter it across a river, and proceed forward through a rich valley, bounded on both sides by lofty wooded hills, until you approach the Waterfall; beyond which, the grounds uniting, form a magnificent amphitheatre of mountains, covered with trees to the summit of the cascade, which rolls from the centre down a sloping mass of rock, from an elevation of upwards of two hundred feet.

The appearance of the surrounding scene is truly sublime, and the vale below is enriched with groups of detached trees of full grown oak, which extend their branches to the verge of the stoney river that conveys the water (after being broken by some large fragments of rock among which it falls) through the Dargle to Bray, where it unites with the ocean.



Entrance into the VALLEY of GLENDALOUGH, Co. Wicklow.
Dublin Published by J. Fisher Jan. 1798.

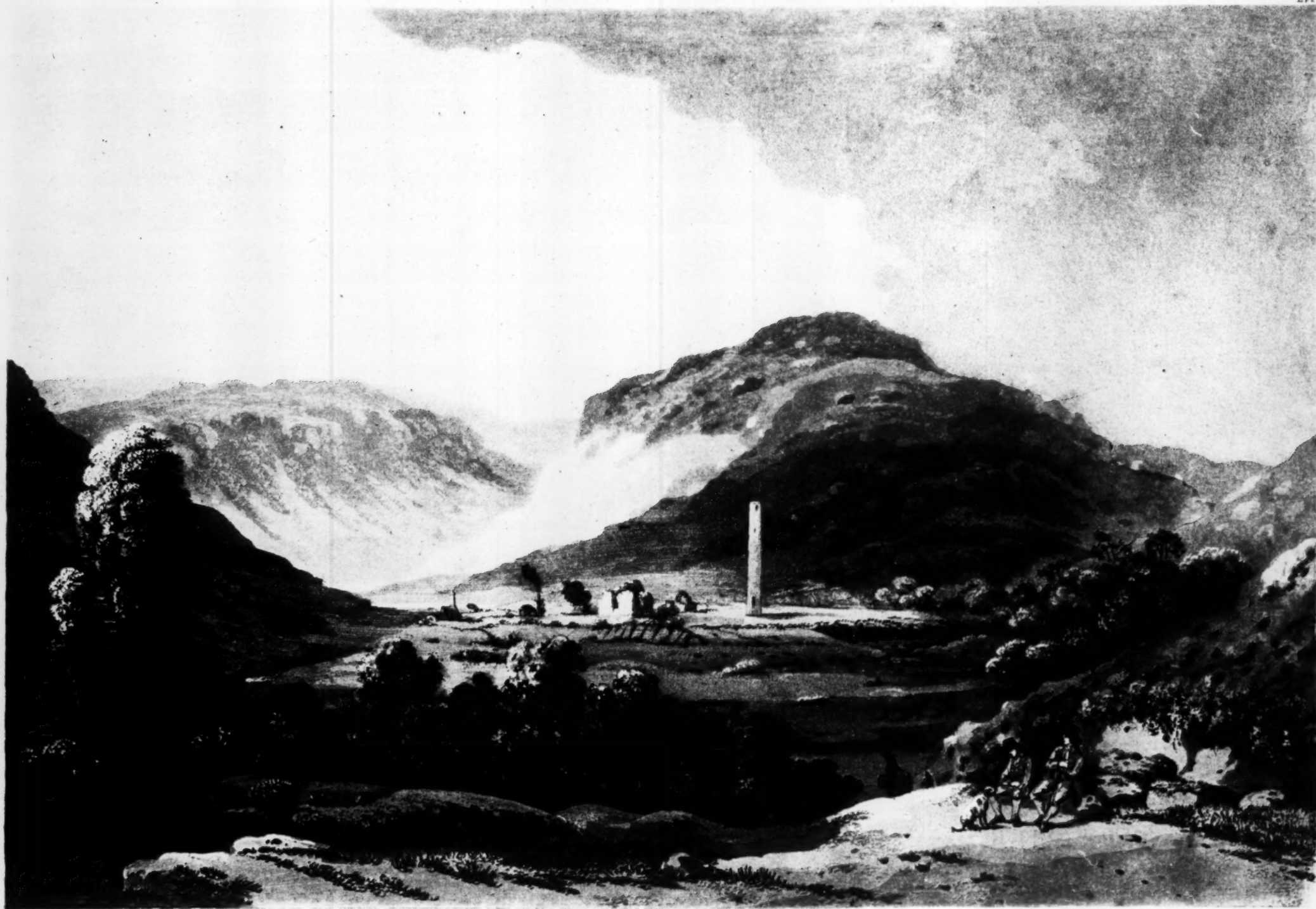
*Description of the Valley of Glendalough, with the Remains of the Ruins
called the Seven Churches, Co. Wicklow.*

GLENDALOUGH, in the barony of Ballynacor, in the county of Wicklow, is twenty-two miles south of Dublin, and eleven north-west of Wicklow.—The direct road from Dublin leads through the Scalp, by Powerscourt, Tinnyhinch, and the Long Hill to Roundwood, from whence the Glen is distant about five miles.—Arriving at the entrance, the prospect before you is composed of an assemblage of magnificent mountains, with cultivated spots in the valley beneath, through which the river, that is the principal source of the Avonmore, pursues its course towards Arklow, where it empties itself into St. George's Channel. (*Plate No. 55.*) Crossing the river Broeka over a handsome stone bridge of a singular construction, and advancing about one mile through this romantic scene, you discover that part of the Glen which contains the Churches, &c.—Here the eye is agreeably surprized with the Ruins of several antique buildings, standing in the middle of a flat and rather extensive vale, environed by lofty mountains, watered by two small but rapid rivers, and terminated on the west by two deep lakes, from whence it derives the name of Glendalough.—Some of the buildings are nearly entire, and ornamented with circular belfries, in a taste extremely simple but not inelegant, and expressive of very great antiquity; others partly standing and partly fallen, with various trees growing out of the walls, form a picturesque effect in shading these precious reliques, whilst others are either wrapt up in masses of ivy, and other ever-greens, or mowed down by the all-levelling and unrelenting scythe of time.—When to these we add one of those slender round Towers, which we often find erected near our most ancient Ecclesiastical Buildings, and which are in a great measure peculiar to the antiquities of this kingdom, we may have a general though faint idea of the present appearance of the Seven Churches; but their

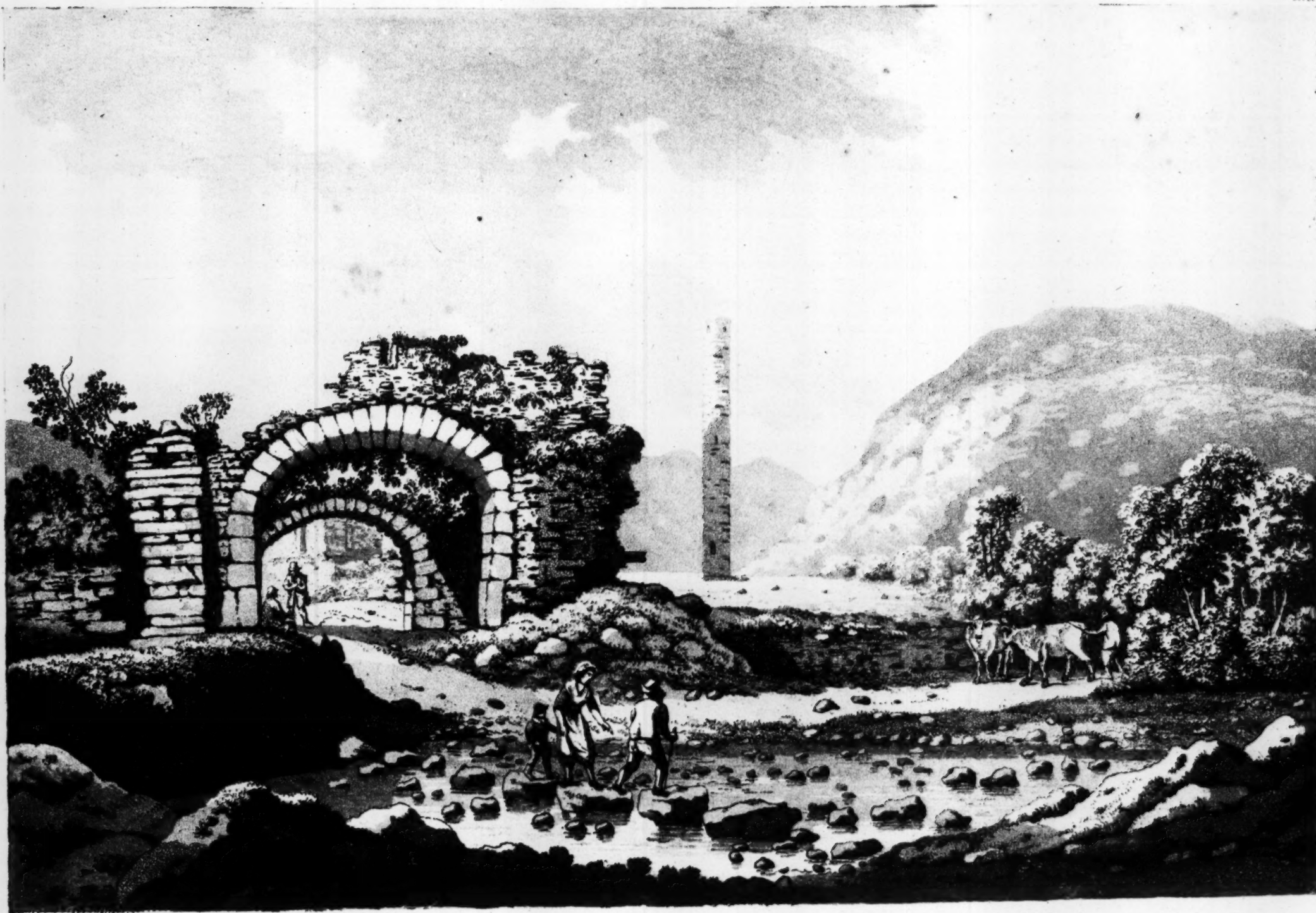
very singular stile of architecture, and other circumstances attending them, will amply repay the more minute attention of the curious traveller.—After you enter the Glen, the first object that presents itself to view is the ruins of the Abbey, founded, according to tradition, in the sixth century, but in all probability a considerable time later, by St. Kevin. Little more of this building, but the foundation, now remains, if we except the entrance at the west end into the stone vaulted crypt, or tomb, of the Saint, which was discovered a few years since by Colonel Hayes of Avondale, buried under an immense heap of stones, which had originally composed the vault. Amongst these are three-quarter columns, impost mouldings, and several stones which formed parts of the face of the great arch, curiously wrought, and ornamented with singular devices, which were very accurately given, and in a great measure explained, in a letter to the Antiquarian Society of London, published in the 8th vol. of the *Archeologia*, by our ingenious and indefatigable countryman in every research which can throw a light on the Antiquities of this kingdom, (Mr. Ledwich) to whose late publication on those subjects, I must refer my reader for several historical circumstances, which do not properly come within the compass of this Work.

The next is the Ivy Church, so called from the top of the Tower being covered with that plant; the belfry is circular, and shews one of the first attempts to unite the Round Tower with the body of the Church.—This building, which makes a picturesque appearance, stands about one third of a mile east of the Cathedral, Round Tower, &c. (*Plate No. 56.*)

As you advance westward, you cross Glendafon river on stepping-stones, where formerly stood a bridge; and then passing under an arched gateway, (*Plate No. 57,*) enter an island formed by the



N.E. View of the VALLEY of GLENDALOUGH, Co. Wicklow.
Dublin Published by J. Pether Jan^y 1792.



View of the ARCHED GATEWAY &c. at GLENDALOUGH, (C^o Wicklow.
Dublin Published by T. Fisher Jan 1793



REMAINS of the CATHEDRAL &c. of GLENDALOUGH.

Dublin Published by H. Fisher, Jan^y 1797

confluence of this river with Glaneola Brook, which uniting in the valley east of the Churches, assume the name of Avonmore.

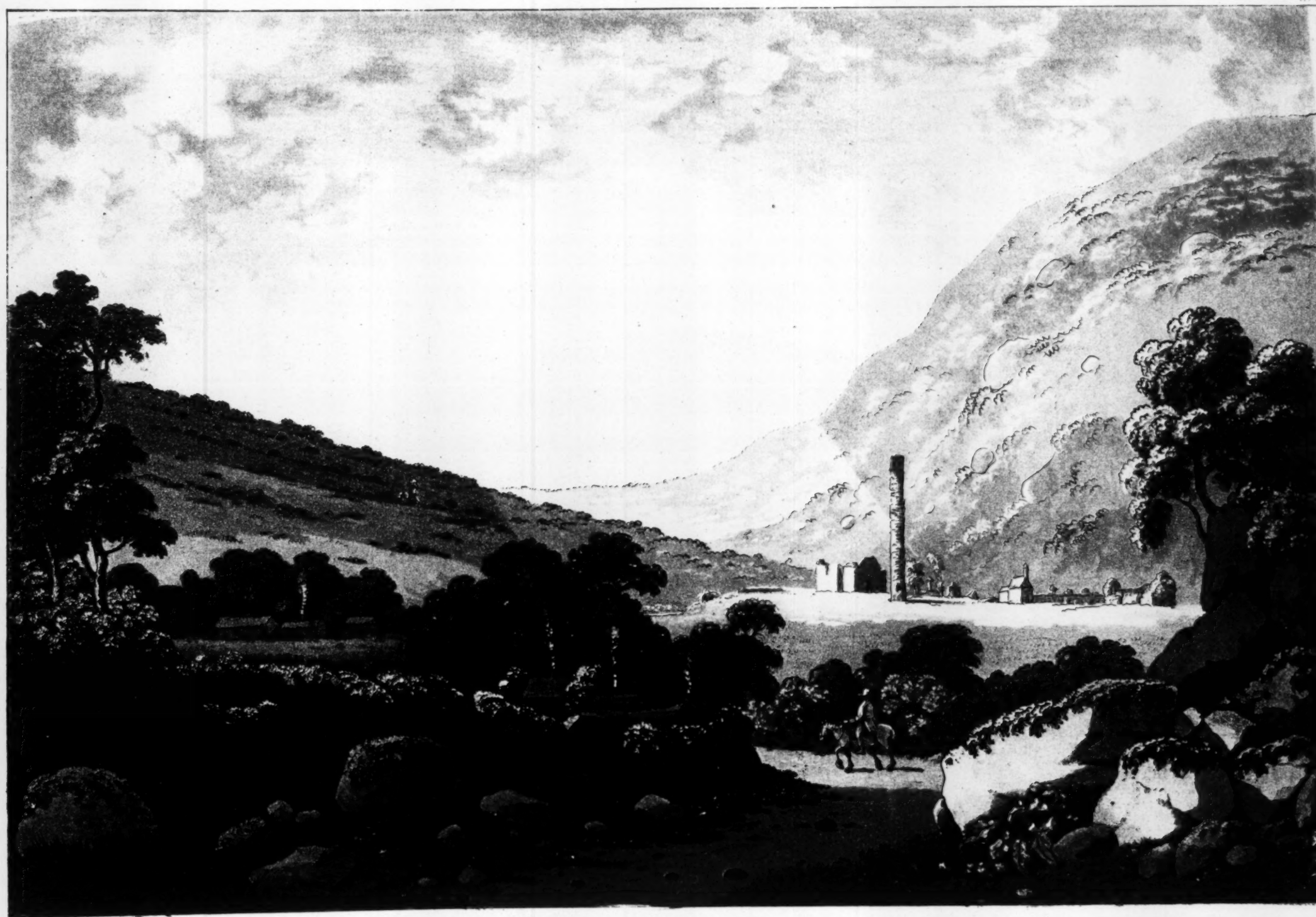
The first, and indeed the most considerable building in this Island, is the Cathedral of Peter and Paul, (*Plate No. 58,*) founded by St. Kevin, so long since (according to Ware) as the sixth century. Great part of the walls of the Church, with a little vestry-room adjoining, are standing, but the roof is totally demolished.—By some fragments still remaining, it appears, that the windows of this, and not unlikely all the other Churches, were ornamented with curious sculptures on the impost mouldings.—Not far from the Cathedral is the Sacristy, otherwise called the Priest's House; the closet in which the vestments and holy utensils were kept, remains: The common people believe it an infallible cure for the head-ach to turn the head thrice round in the hollow of a stone within-side the wall of this building.—At a little distance to the north of the Cathedral is a small Church, (commonly called St. Kevin's House) with a vestry-room and circular belfry, all covered with vaulted stone roofs.—This belfry is supported partly by the west wall and partly by the arch of the roof, and is one instance, amongst many others, of the great antiquity of these buildings.—By a separation in the walls, the chancel appears to have been a later work.—In this a temporary altar is built, composed of loose stones, decently covered with green sods, and decorated with ash boughs, for the celebration of mass at the patron, which is a kind of festival, mixed with religious ceremonies, in honor of a tutelary Saint.

This patron was instituted to be held every third of June, in honor of St. Coemgene, commonly called St. Kevin, who was both bishop and abbot of Glendalough, lived a solitary life at this place, and (having before abdicated his bishopric, and contented himself with the abbacy, which, as to temporal wealth, far exceeded the bishopric) died the third of June 618, in the 120th year of his age.

The next Church is situated somewhat to the westward, and has large breaches in the walls, which are overgrown with ivy. This building is entirely unroofed, and contains little or nothing but what is in common with the other ruins.

There are several foundations, which indicate, that probably there may have been more Churches, or other buildings, but at present they are levelled as low as St. Kevin himself.

Our next object, and not the least considerable in the group, is the Round Tower, one hundred feet in height, forty-seven feet in circumference at the base, nine feet in the cavity, and the walls upwards of three feet thick. This Tower has been divided into five stages or floors, with a small window to each, excepting the upper, wherein there are four, and the lower or ground floor, is destitute of light; but the stages, or floors, are long since destroyed. The sill of the door is here (as in every building of the kind we recollect) twelve feet above the ground; and the Tower, in a very small degree, narrows from the base to the summit. Various are the opinions of the learned concerning the uses for which these Towers were erected: the most probable is, that they were intended for belfries, or steeples, and perhaps at times for the confinement of impenitent or heretical persons, who at first were imprisoned in the upper-part; then, after the probation of a certain number of days, (according to their crimes) were suffered to descend from floor to floor, until they reached the door, where they received absolution in the face of the congregation, and were re-admitted into the communion of the Church.—To this end, and that the penitent might be seen by the whole congregation, the door of the Tower is usually at the height above-mentioned from the surface of the earth, and always fronts the entrance of the Church.



A. H. VIEW of the VALLEY &c. of GLEDALOUGH.



View of the PRINCIPAL LAKE at GLENDALOUGH Co. Wick.

Within the Cathedral are several rude tombs, but none with legible inscriptions; and in the Church-yard, south-west of the building, stands a large stone cross, upwards of twelve feet in height, near which are the remains of two venerable yews, with hollies and quicken branching out of the trunks.—By the uncommon size of the stems of these trees, they must have been the growth of ages.—North-west of the Island an old paved road leads to Hollywood, between the mountains of Kemyderry and Broccagh, from whence there is an interesting View of the Churches and Valley looking to the east, (*Plate No. 59.*)

Having now explored these remains of antiquity, you approach the Lakes, the principal of which extends about one mile in length, between the mountains of Kemyderry and Lugduff. (*Plate No. 60.*) The scenery of this spot is uncommonly grand, and finishes the extent of this glen by a magnificent piece of water, bordered by majestic mountains.

About two-thirds of a mile south-west of the Cathedral, between the mountains of Derrybawn and Lugduff, are the ruins of another Church, with a large willow, and some other trees, branching out of the walls; this bears the name of the Refeart, or Prince's Church, and in it you meet with several ancient tomb-stones and some inscriptions. According to tradition, it was the burial-place of the O'Tooles, the ancient kings of this part of the country, seven of whom are said to be interred here.

Beyond this you ascend the path leading to St. Kevin's bed. This bed, or rather cave, is situate on the south side of the Lake, under the brow of the projecting rock (*Plate No. 60.*); and about thirty feet from the surface of the water it is hewn out of the solid rock, in size and shape resembling an oven, and capable of holding three or four persons.—The passage and entrance to this cave is

not only difficult, but dangerous, and the prospect terrible; and yet, on patron days, numbers of persons, of all ages and both sexes, perform a pilgrimage to this and Tempall-na-Skellig, a small Church beyond it on the side of Lugduff mountain, where St. Kevin is said to have had an apartment for the purpose of study.

To this cave, the Legendary Chronicle relates, St. Kevin was accustomed to retire, the better to avoid the caresses of a fond female, in whose composition the flesh seems to have greatly preponderated over the spirit; at length, discovering the place of his retreat, and attempting a forcible entry, the Saint suddenly pushed her head foremost into the lake below; but, repenting of his rashness, and fervently praying that she might not be drowned——when lo! the next morning (whence we may infer this attack was made at night) he beheld her sitting on the opposite bank, combing her flowing locks, and adjusting her disordered dress, by the help of that liquid mirror from whence she had so recently emerged.